BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 2 APRIL, 1839. No. 3226.

FOR LONDON.—The BOLTON, A. 1 *Adam Young*, Commander, 541 Tons Register, will sail on the 25th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. REMINGTON and Co.—Bombay, 1st April 1839.

FOR LENTIN DIRECT The fast Clipper HILLAS, *A. Scanlan* Commander will be despatched on the 11th Instant.

For Freight of Opium apply *to Remington and Co.*

Bombay 1st. April 1839.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Petition of WILLIAM GEORGE WHEATLEY *an Insolvent.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the abovenamed Insolvent, hath filed a schedule of his Estate and Effects in my office, and that by order of the said Court, bearing date this day the matters of the said Insolvents Petition are to be heard on the third Monday in the month of April instant.

Any Creditors wishing to oppose the discharge of the abovenamed Insolvent must give notice thereof to the Chief Clerk at least three days before the day appointed for the Hearing, and also file his Claim together with an affidavit in support thereof at the office of the said Chief Clerk on paying the usual fees.

J. P. LARKINS.—*Chief Clerk.*

Chief Clerk's office, Fort, Bombay this 1st day April, of, 1839.

NOTICE.—Mr. J. U. ELLIS has been admitted a Partner in our Establishment, which will from this date, be conducted under the Firm of PARRY and Co.

PARRY DARE AND Co.

Madras, March 22d 1839.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY CORMACK is admitted a Partner in our Firm from this date.

LECKIE AND Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.—Messrs ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit for public sale, at their rooms, on wednesday next, the 3rd instant, at 11 A. M. a valuable assortment of property, consisting of piece goods, grey Domestics, Long cloth, Madapollams' and Doties, an invoice of superior Beaver Hats, a few pair of handsome plated Candlesticks and Shades, Musical Boxes that play, 2 and 3 Tunes.

A quantity of nearly new furniture, consisting of a Sideboard Writing and Dressing Tables, Couches, Bedsteads, Chairs, Pigow and Weeks Gunpowder, Stair Oil Cloth, Jamdannis, Wearing Apparel, Spice nuts, Tops and bottoms, Route cakes, Sweet Rusk, Ratafia, Barley and Lemon drops, from the well known house of D. Wilson and Co. Calcutta.

At Noon.

A few H'hds of rejected Beer, and any Horses or Carriages that offer.

FOR SALE on Commission, at ROBERT FRITH AND Co., a Canteen, handsomely fitted up with silver plate of Queen's pattern, Contents as follows.

1½ Dozen Table, Dessert, and Tea spoons
1½ Do....Do....Do....Forks.
1 Soup & 4 sauce Ladles.
2 Pair salt spoons & 2 Gravy do.
1 Fish slice 1 Butter knife.
And one each, Butter, Tea, Sugar, and milk Pot.

price moderate.

ON COMMISSION.—A fashionable Gold Hunting watch by McCabe, with Gold Chain and Key, price 500 Rupees, Cash.

ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received and exposed for sale on Commission, a most elegant assortment of 8, 4 and 3 lights Sinobra Chandeliers, both bronzed and lacquered, Wall Shades, Hanging and Table Lamps with Drops, two beautiful Candelabras on massivé brass stands, Bronze Ink Stands, Paper Weights and Bells.

Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and Co. can confidently call attention to the above, as not having been surpassed in elegance by any articles of the kind lately received in Bombay.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for sale on Commission the following Vehicles.

A stylish Pylanthum, built by HALE AND Co. Margaret street Cavendesh square, with double Harness Complete.

A superior Buggy, built by VARTY AND WILSON of well seasoned wood expressly for the climate, with hood, harness &c.

A Bengal built Shigram.

A Country builtun Phaeton.

And a variety of other carriages.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned

Choice, Old London Particular, Madeira from Murdoch Shortridge & Co. . per pipe Rs. 700
Superior "Malmsey" pr. quarter Cask ..... „ 200
Madeira, of Superior quality in Bottle per doz.. „ 24
Champagne ..... do.. „ 45
French Clarets "Lafitte" and "La Rose" do.. „ 20
Pauilliar Medoc ..... do.. „ 15
Chateau Margaux ..... do.. „ 15
Vin de Grave ..... do.. „ 15
Haut Sauterne ..... do.. „ 18
Carbonells 2nd Growth Claret ..... do.. „ 28

Also

Pale, Brown, and medium colour'd Sherry in Wood and Bottle—Holland Gin, Old Tom, Liqueurs in great variety, Brandy in wood & Bottle, Jamaica Rum, Highland Whiskey &c. &c. &c.

FRITH &Co,

Nesbit Lane, April 2nd 1839.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S Son will sell by Public Auction on Monday the 15th Instant at their Rooms an Extensive Collection of Valuable Books, Catalogues of which will be published.—Bombay, 2d. April 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.—This day the 2d Instant, BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, *(The Sale to commence at* 11 *A. M. precisely)* at his residence the "*Shrubbery*," the Household Furniture and Property of the Honorable J. A. DUNLOP, Esq.—The same consists of handsome Plated Ware, Glass, Breakfast, Dinner and Desert Services; handsome Household Furniture of every description; a very handsome Rose-wood "*Una Corda Patent Self Adjusting*" Pianoforte made by "*Robert Wales*"; Pedestal and Suspending Argand Lamps; a handsome Eight-Day French Clock; Wall Shades with cut Pans and Drops; a Patent Steel Spring bed for large Bedstead; a Mahogany Steel Spring Couch and a pair of Mahogany Easy Chairs upon the same principle; Dispense Furniture, Cooking Utensils, &c.

ALSO.

A light Posting English Chariot with Harness, a double bodied Cabriolet Phaeton with Rumble (made to order for this country by "Fife" of Long Acre) and nearly new Harness; two pairs of Grey Carriage Horses; a Grey Saddle Horse; Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles; Sundry Saddle and Draught Horses, English and Guzrattee Cows and Calfs, Goats, &c. &c.

Catalogues are published and the Property is now on view.

There will also be sold by this opportunity a Service of Plate of Modern Pattern, and many valuable articles not included in the catalogue.

No. 10 *Forbes Street Bombay, 2d April,* 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Saturday next the 6th Instant *Blackwell Cursetjee & Co.* will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 11 A. M. the undermentioned viz. an Invoice of Black and White Beaver Hats, a quantity of coarse Canvas, Pieces of unbleached Madapollams, Glass Ware—large and small Looking Glasses, Chinese Garden Seats, Chinese table Fountains, and Temples, an excellent double barrelled Gun by "*Manton*" a quantity of Jewellry consisting of Rings, Ear-rings, Necklaces, Breast pins and Brooches, and two filligree worked Hair Watch Guards--a quantity of Parsees Common Turbans, a few dozen rejected Bottled Fruits, Books, Household furniture and sundries.

AT 1 P. M.

To close an account a quantity of Champagne and Claret and.

AT. 2 P. M.

Any Carriages or cattle that may offer 2d April 1839,

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Tuesday the 9th Instant, BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co, will sell by Public Auction on the Premises, Nesbit Lane (nearly opposite the Stables of *Jumsetjee Jeejeebhoye Esq.)* the Household property and Furniture, Plate, Plated Ware, Glass, China, &c. recently belonging to the late NICHOLAS FERNANDEZ, ESQ.

ALSO,

A Shigram, a double bodied Phaeton and a strong Shigram Horse with Harness.

AND AT 4 P. M.

The Dwelling House and Compound (*if not previously disposed of by Private Contract)*

Further particulars will appear in future Advertisements,

Bombay, 2d April, 1839.

FOR SALE.—A spacious and lofty temporary Bungalow, which can be erected or removed with very little trouble—it is almost exclusively formed of Teak timber and the principal apartments wholly pannelled with that Wood, to fit in grooves—from the dimensions, underneath detailed, it is admirably adapted for a Mess House or even for Officers Quarters for either of the Corps with the Scinde Reserve Force during the approaching monsoon, and the Stabling and capacious out houses would afford ample shelter for domestics.

Dining Hall ..... length 47 breadth 35
Sitting Room ..... „ .. 44 .. „ .. 22
Breakfast ditto ..... „ .. 44 .. „ .. 19½
Bed Room ..... No. 1 ..... „ .. 44 .. „ .. 19½
Do..do ..... No. 2 detached.. „ .. 54 .. „ .. 22
Do..do ..... No. 3 .. do.. .. „ .. 17 .. „ .. 13
Veranda to No. 2 Bed Room ..... „ .. 64 .. „ .. 10
Verandah to No. 3 Bed Room 25ft. by 6 all round.

The extent of the Dressing Rooms, Bathing Rooms and Godowns are in proportion.

PRICE ..... Rs 4000.

Application to be made to

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND CO.

With whom a plan may be seen.—Bombay, 2d April, 1839.

THE Undersigned have for Sale "On Commission."

A Pair of beautiful filligree worked Gold Bangles set with Pearl Rosettes ..... Price Rs. 220

A Lady's open faced double cased gold Watch made by "Newton" London, Horizontal Capp'd and jewelled ..... Price Rs. 150

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND CO.

B. C. and Co. have received numerous Books for Sale "On Commission" amongst which are several works by modern authors.

Bombay, 2d April 1839.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A Bungalow Eligibly situated at Poona, in the vicinity of the lines recently vacated by H. M. 6th Regt., the same contains a spacious Hall, a Sitting Room, and Bed Room, a Bathing and Dressing Room, with a detached Bungalow and Stabling for eight horses---there is also a fine Garden and a Well adjoining Price Rupees 1000.

Or if taken for six months Rs. 25 per month—Application to be made to BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.—Bombay 2d April 1839.

THE SIXTY FOURTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FEW Tickets and Shares in the First Class of the above Lottery are for Sale at BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE, DANTRA'S, at the office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND Co., at the following Prices, viz.:—

Whole Ticket, at Rupees 41 each.
Half....Ditto.....do.. 20½ „
Quarter..Ditto.....do.. 10¼ „

TERMS CASH.

A FOURTH CLUB ON 21 TICKETS OF THE 64TH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE DANTRA, begs to acquaint the public that he has made a fourth Club of 21 Tickets of the First Class of the above Lottery, divided into 50 shares, each at Rupees 18 on the same terms and conditions as the second Club, as published in the Bombay Courier of 16th ultimo, and in the Bombay Gazette of 20th ultimo.—Bombay 2d April, 1839.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON, FOR PASSENGERS.—*No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street.* Parties arriving in England, will on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER *East India Passage Agent, No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street (next door to the India House),* secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished Apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine," No. 11, Leadenhall Street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

JUST PUBLISHED AND READY FOR SALE.—THE SECOND EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK, with an INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage by, the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition contains the latest and most correct lists of the Houses of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year; and also correct and complete Lists of the ORDERS of the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, Hanover &c. &c.

The Army List is corrected to the 31*st January*, the Civil List to the 12th instant, and the Nizam's Army to 15th January last.—Courier Office, 2d April, 1839.

FOR SALE.—No. XXXIII, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 31st January 1839. Printed on Europe paper. PRICE, RUPEES 3. Courier Office, 2d April 1839.

BOMBAY.

PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

Saturday March, 30*th* 1839.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—The business done since the beginning of the week has been limited. 900 bales new Broach purchased at Rs. 146 being all that we have heard of. This is an advance on previous prices of ½ a Rupee since the arrival of the Steamer.—New Oomrawutty and Bharsee are Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 higher but have not passed the point at which contracts were made some months ago. The high rate of freight to England and a pressure on the Money market tend to keep down prices.

OPIUM (*Malwa*).—The market is entirely suspended and gambling transactions even, are much lessened:—The stock here now amounts to 11,787 chests.—The passes sold amount to 20,204 chests of which 19,105 chests have arrived and 8318 have been exported. No later arrival from China has occurred during the week, but recent advices received from Singapore represent the market there as being greatly depressed.

EUROPE GOODS.

METALS.

No fresh transactions are reported on the returns of this week.—Copper is in little demand, and spelter from the high prices moves off slowly in small quantities.

WATER TWIST.—

A sale of 40 bales of Nos. 20 to 30 appear in our returns at 9 annas ₰ lb and which has been retailed at 4 annas advance.

PIECE GOODS.—

No transactions appear in our return as having taken place during the week & as we had no space for the insertion of those of the previous one in our last Number we give them in our present one as follows.

JACCONETS (*white.*)	— 100	Pieces have been sold.	@	Rs.	7	2 0 p. p.
Do.	do. — 100	do.	do.	@	„	8	4 0 p. p.
Do.	do. — 100	do.	do.	@	„	9	0 0 p. p.
Do.	do. — 100	do.	do.	@	„	11	4 0 p. p.
Do.	do. — 200	do.	do.	@	„	3	0 0 p. p.
Do.	do. — 500	do.	do.	@	„	4	6 0 p. p.
Do.	do. — 600	do.	do.	@	„	5	12 0 p. p.
Do.	do. — 600	do.	do.	@	„	6	12 0 p. p.
Do.	do. — 300	do.	do.	@	„	7	4 0 p. p.
Do.	do. — 200	do.	do.	@	„	8	0 0 p. p.
Do.	do. — 200	do.	do.	@	„	8	8 0 p. p.
Do.	do. — 200	do.	do.	@	„	9	8 0 p. p.
Do.	do. — 100	do.	do.	@	„	12	4 0 p. p.
Do.	do. — 100	do.	do.	@	„	14	0 0 p. p.
Do.	do. — 500	do.	do.	@	„	4	0 0 p. p.
Do.	do. — 200	do.	do.	@	„	4	6 0 p. p.
MADAPOLAMS.	do. — 400	do.	do.	@	„	3	12 0 p. p.
Do.	do. — 800	do.	do.	@	„	4	8 0 p. p.
Do.	do. — 600	do.	do.	@	„	4	13 0 p. p.
Do.	do. — 200	do.	do.	@	„	5	1 0 p. p.
Do.	do. — 100	do.	do.	do.	@	„	6	0 0 p. p.
SHIRTINGS.	do. —1000	do.	do.	do.	@	„	8	0 0 p. p.
Do.	do. —1000	do.	do.	do.	@	„	9	4 0 p. p.
Do.	do. — 100	do.	do.	do.	@	„	10	8 0 p. p.
MULLS.—		1000	do.	do.	do.	@	„	2	4 0 p. p.
LONGCLOTHS (*grey*)		60	do.	do.	do.	@	„	7	10 0 p. p.
Do. (*bleht.*)		500	do.	do.	do.	@	„	9	12 0 p. p.
Do. do.	— 200	do.	do.	do.	@	„	6	6 0 p. p.
GOWN CHINTZES.—		200	do.	do.	do.	@	„	6	8 0 p. p.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—The four ₰ cent Loan Paper of 1332 | 33 and 35 | 36 are now in some enquiry @ Rs. 104 ₰ 100 Siccas for the former and @ 2 ₰ cent discount for the latter. Very few notes of the Five ₰ cent Loans are offering for sale.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO ENGLAND.—There have been some symptoms of a tendency to a re-action in rates, which we quote at £ 5. 10. ₰ ton.

DO. TO CHINA.—Engagements have been made during the week from Rs. 17 up to Rs. 19 ₰ candy, according as the parcels offered were large or small.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.---APRIL 1.

WE understand, from good authority, that our late talented oculist, Dr. Jefferson, is practising in that branch of the medical profession, at 21 South Audley street London.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BAND OF H.M. 6TH REGT. COLABA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—The other evening while taking my ride on that salubrious Island, Colaba, I was much gratified in hearing some very pretty and lively airs played by the Band of H. M. 6th Regt. in a style that did them much credit, but I was at the same time concerned to see the place so poorly attended. On inquiry I learnt that the Band is under the charge and direction of one of the officers of the Regiment, a Gentleman of much taste and judgement in music, and that it had greatly improved of late. It is really a pity. Mr. Editor, that so fine a Band, should be so poorly attended, for it cannot be expected, that the men will play with the same spirit, that they would, were they surrounded by carriages, and encouraged with the approving smiles of the Fair. The Band plays on the evenings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and as the Colaba road is now to be watered as far as the Light House, I think it only requires to be made known to be better attended.

Pray find a corner in your next Paper for this letter, and oblige,

A. LOVER OF MUSIC.

CHARTERED BANK OF BOMBAY.

To the original Subscribers and Applicants to the Bombay Government and Home Authorities for a Chartered Bank at Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,—It is probable that the variance which has taken place between the present Bank Committee and myself, is already known to the majority of your body, by the correspondence which I felt it due to myself to publish in the Bombay Courier of the 16th instant, and possible, also, that my subsequent silence may have occasioned surprise to those, unacquainted with the circumstances which have induced me to adopt that course, up to the present time. The bearing of my own mind was to press the Committee forward with their threatened appeal to the Proprietors, by every means in my power; but the advice of friends in whose judgment I have much confidence, pointed to a different course, and under it's influence, I have patiently waited for a fortnight, from the date above-mentioned, to see what steps the Committee would take in furtherance of their recorded intentions on this subject, and as they have not, as far as I am aware, adopted any measures, in the interim, to bring their recommendation of my removal from the Office of Secretary to the Committee, before the Proprietors, by whom I was appointed, but have, on the contrary, if the Meeting summoned for Thursday next in the *Times* of this morning, is intended to take cognisance of our disagreement, summoned another body of individuals, to whose pretensions I have been opposed throughout, to confirm the Act of suspension, which they saw fit to resolve on at their Meeting of the 12th Instant, I feel that longer silence on my part, would be injurious to my own character and interests, and shall proceed therefore to deal with the accusation the Committee have preferred against me, and other matters on which that accusation renders explanation necessary, in the only mode now available to me---a direct appeal to the judgment of the Chartered Bank Subscribers, at large.

2.—I was furnished on the 13th Instant, with the following extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the Provisional Committee of the Bank of Bombay, of the preceding day's date, 12th March 1839.

"It is with great pain that the Committee on a full consider-
"ation of the Papers previously recorded, and now read, toge-
"ther with Mr. Ashburner's letter of yesterday's date (received
"a few minutes before the meeting) feel compelled to record,
"that on the occasion to which these letters refer, he did whilst
"holding the official and confidential situation as secretary,
"without explaining to the parties that he did not appear in
"that capacity, obtain signatures to, and promoted the transmis-
"sion of a letter to Government without the knowledge of the
"Committee; which conduct is considered quite incompatible
"with his office. The Committee being therefore unable longer
"to repose that confidence in Mr. Ashburner, which it is essen-
"tial their secretary should possess, consider that they owe it
"to themselves and their constituents to place the duties in other
"hands, and accordingly resolve to suspend him from the ap-
"pointment, and recommend his removal to the Proprietors at
"a General meeting of whom he was appointed."

3.---The accusation putforth by the Committee, as the grounds and justification of their subsequent proceedings, consists of two heads, which it will be convenient, as more consistent with regularity, to take in the inverse order to that in which they are put in the Resolution of the Committee.

4.—The first charge, therefore, to which I shall advert, is, that I promoted the circulation of a letter to Government without the knowledge of the Committee, by which concealment is necessarily implied.

5.—The second, that I obtained signatures to that letter—also without the knowledge of the Committee—and if I understand the resolution rightly—that I did so in a manner justifying the belief, if not the conviction, that concealment and something very like duplicity, were practised by me in obtaining those signatures.

6.—No objection is made to the contents of the letter itself, and I may, therefore, I conclude, venture to infer, that neither the facts therein setforth, nor the language in which they are placed before Government, is any way impugned by the Committee,—but it is necessary to a correct understanding of all the circumstances, that I should in the first instance, make you acquainted with those in which the letter had its origin, and these I proceed to detail in the order in which they occurred.—

7.—It may perhaps have escaped your recollection, that notwithstanding the dissolution of the Chartered Bank Proprietary on the 2d October last 1838 (according to the view of the case adopted by the Committee of both Banks and the Proprietors present at the two Meetings of that date, as recorded on their proceedings, and published in the Bombay Gazette of the 3d October, and Bombay Courier of the 4th) a meeting of the body alleged to be defunct, was called by public advertisement in the Bombay Times of the 6th February last (1839) in the following words.

"A General Meeting of the shareholders of the *Chartered*
"Bank of Bombay will be held at the late office of Messrs-
"Dirom Carter and Co. on Saturday next the 9th Instant
"at 3 o'clock P. M, for the purpose of laying the proceedings
"of the Bank Committee before their constituents, relative to
"Mr. Secretary Prinsep's letter of the 16th ultimo, intimating
"the decision of the President in Council of Bengal on the
"subject of the charter."—Bombay 6th February 1839.

8.—This advertisement is wanting in the usual token of authenticity, from the omission of the signature of the Secretary or the Chairman of the Body who called it, and it is therefore necessary to state that the notice in question was drafted by the directions of the Gentlemen composing the existing Committee of the Bombay (Joint stock) Bank, who have managed the Bank concerns throughout all the recent discussions with Government, and published by their authority. In fact the Meeting of the 9th February was called by the very same parties who had declared the existence of the Chartered Bank, and the claims of it's shareholders to any participation in the expected Charter, to have ceased on the 2nd October preceding, and whose whole proceedings until the receipt of Mr. Prinsep's letter were diametrically opposed to the interests of the *general body of original subscribers* and applicants for the same.

9. I am aware that these latter circumstances, have not any direct bearing upon the question immediately before you, but as they are intimately connected with matters, to which I shall have occasion to allude by and by, I have thought it desirable briefly to advert to them in this place.

10. But whatever might have been the course pursued by the Committee, between the 2d October (1838) and the end of January (1839), when a copy of Mr. Prinsep's letter was transmitted to them by Government, no doubt could reasonably exist in the mind of any one who was aware of the advertisement of the 6th February, that the Committee had seen their error, or that the meeting convened for the 9th of that month, could be desired by them for any other purpose than that of sanctioning proceedings in support of the claims of the original chartered Bank subscribers with Government; and that such was in truth the case, is sufficiently proved by the Committee's letter to Mr. Acting chief Secretary Reid of the 6th February, agreed to at the meeting abovementioned, and of which the following is a transcript.

"In the hope however of a contrary result (*i. e.* a hope that the
"sale of shares alluded to in the para: immediately preceding,
"would not take place) and to avoid the delay attending ano-
"ther reference to this Presidency, *we beg that the Govern-*
"*ment will forward a list of the Individuals whose names*
"*were sent to the Hon'ble Court as actual shareholders in the*
"*Charter granted by this Government, in the hope that the*
"*Hon'ble the President and the Legislative Council of Ben-*
"*gal will upon a careful review of the whole case, be pleased to*
"*order them to be incorporated as the Proprietors of the*
"*Bombay Bank.*"

11. Perceiving then, as others did also, the awkward position in which the Committee stood, in consequence of the numerous inconsistencies into which they had allowed themselves to be betrayed, during the few preceeding months, and the predicament in which they were placed, in coming forward as the advocates of rights—the rights of the general body of original shareholders and applicants I mean—which until a few days before, they had not only repudiated themselves, but endeavoured to induce Government to repudiate also—and declared in several cases to have been forfeited to the parties whose claims they had latterly supported, viz.—to the Joint Stock Bank Proprietary—I thought it very desirable that a protest against the plan of selling the Bombay Chartered Bank shares by auction should be forwarded to Government by the general body of original subscribers, at the same time as the remonstrance of the Committee, in as much as the former would be free from the objections that might, and probably would, be urged against the latter, wherever the previous proceedings of the Committee, were at all known.

12. The letter out of which the difference between the Committee and myself has arisen was consequently drawn up--not by me---but by another original shareholder far more competent to the task, who had adopted the same view of existing difficulties as myself. It was shown to several other Bank Proprietors, and was considered by them to be the best statement of their case that had been made--*and, as it supported the claims of the original applicants I conceived it to be perfectly in unison with the course the Committee were taking at the time,* and mentioned it without reserve to several members of that body.---No secret indeed was made of its existence in any quarter, and so contrary was it to my wish to get it signed privately, or in any other than the most open manner, that I spoke of it and showed it to the Deputy Chairman of the Committee (Mr. Gordon) previous to the meeting of the 9th February held at the office of Messrs Dirom Carter &Co, and at that meeting, handed it to (Mr. Skinner) the chairman, and several members of the Bank Committee then present. Mr. Morris one of those members admits, I believe, that he saw it on that occasion, and I am not aware that a single objection to its contents was made by any one either at that time, or in the previous period already alluded to.

13 Mr. Skinner read the letter carefully, not only at the meeting, but subsequently, and suggested some trifling alterations by pencil memoranda in the margin;—the letter so corrected by him, was afterwards delivered by me to the Gentleman who had made the draft originally, and who can bear testimony to the fact of his having transferred the pencil alterations of the chairman, to the amended letter subsequently transmitted to Government; and so little secrecy was observed, or desired to be observed, in obtaining signatures, that Mr. Morgan, one of the original shareholders and a member of the Committee, approving of the purport of the latter applied to Lieut Colonel Moore another member of that body, to affix his name to it also.--I may add that a copy of the letter was furnished to the chairman of the Committee, at his written request, whilst the original was in circulation for signature, in further proof of secrecy being no part of it's promoters purpose. Mr. Greenhill did not, it is true, approve of the letter, though no specific objection to it was stated by him, and applied to me to withdraw it from circulation; but had I been disposed to do so--and as a proprietor I should certainly have maintained my right to exercise my own discretion on that point, and resigned the office of secretary immediately that I found that my duties in the one case were in the committee's opinion, to bind me to acts injurious to my interests in the other--the time for acquiescence was passed, as the original letter was already in the possession of Government when Mr. Greenhill's application reached me.

14. The Committee in their resolution of the 12th Instant have charged me with obtaining signatures to this letter (which I may state was the one dated the 12th February and published in the Bombay Gazette of the 1st instant) without explaining to the parties that I did not appear in the capacity of secretary,---and promoted its transmission to Government without the committee's knowledge.

15. I trust I have satisfactorily disposed of the latter part of the accusation as far as any thing like concealment is concerned, and this is the only point on which I feel any anxiety to acquit myself to the proprietors at large; for even if I should be held to have erred in judgment in not drawing a sufficiently clear distinction between my situation as secretary, and my position as an original shareholder, such error is of a very different character from the misconduct which the Committee have imputed to me.

16. They may, however, possibly contend that they had no official knowledge of the course I was pursuing; but I think they will hardly venture to say, after the circumstances I have stated, and which can be proved by other testimony than my own, that they had not a tangible knowledge of the measure in progress; or that the opportunity was wanting of informing me, as their secretary, of the view they took of my proceedings if they had seen any thing in them to find fault with at the time.

17. In regard to my not explaining to the parties who signed the letter that I did not appear in the capacity of secretary when obtaining signatures to it, I will simply say that it never occured to me that any such explanation was necessary. I considered the letter, as did all the other parties engaged in its preparation, to be one which no *original proprietor* of the Bank--- and *the Interests of these Proprietors, be it remembered, were then the ostensible object of the committees care,* could possibly object to. Its purport was merely to give a faithful detail of the rise and progress of the Bank scheme here and in England, and to found on such detail, a protest against the sale of its shares as contemplated by the Supreme Government. This was, I believe, stated in every instance, in which I applied personally for the signature of a Proprietor, and his attention was drawn to the commencement of the letter, where it was stated that the subscribers were original applicants for a Bank charter. But in the great majority of cases, the signatures were obtained by circulating the letter itself, and leaving it to parties to sign or not as they might feel disposed after perusal.

18.—But I feel satisfied that it is not the manner in which the letter was got up, and transmitted to Government, but the straight forward tone and honest statement of facts which it contains, coupled with the course I have pursued here, ever since my return, in advocating, and maintaining as far as has lain in my power, the rights of *the original shareholders,* both in Committee, and elsewhere, when necessary, which constitute the real grounds of my offence with that body; and much as I regret the necessity which their recent proceedings, not only to myself but yourselves, have imposed on me, of making you acquainted with early circumstances, which, in the honest exercise of their Office ought not, in my opinion, ever to have been withheld from you, and of adverting to others of more recent date, proving that the pretended zeal for your interest, which led to the requisition for a general meeting of the shareholders of the CHARTERED Bank, at the late office of Messrs. Dirom Carter and Co. on the 9th ultimo, (February) have no real existence, I cannot, in the present state of things, continue to allow a mistaken consideration for those, to whom you delegated the management of your concerns, to restrain me from showing you that the application in support of your rights, with which the letter of the Committee to Government of the 6th February concluded, (vide Para: 10 of this address) has since been virtually annulled, by a subsequent request from the same body in favour of the subscribers to the Joint Stock Bank, destructive of the rights of all those original subscribers, who have not seen fit to become partners to the latter scheme.—Nor can I permit a longer silence to be maintained, on other matters, equally important to your interests generally.

19.—Whenever the *Memorial to the Court of Directors* dated the 22d February last shall be placed before you, and the public, you will find the earlier portion of it, to be nearly in accordance, with the first ten Paragraph's of the letter of Mr. Bruce, and other members of your Body, published in the Gazette of the 1st Instant, the preparation and circulation of which, with its subsequent transmission to Government, are the alleged causes of the cessation of the Committee's confidence in my exertions in your favor: but you will also find, that there is one very important omission, seriously affecting your interests, at the present time, made by the express order of that body, after the draft of the memorial had been laid before them for their approval, and leading as I conceive, by the suppression of a material fact, to mislead the judgment of the Court of Directors in the decision they will have to pronounce as to who are the Proprietors entitled to the Charter ordered by them to be prepared in this country.

The draft memorial as originally prepared by me, contained the following Paragraph, which you will probably remember to be one of the propositions (viz No. 2) contained in the Prospectus submitted to the first Meeting for the establishment of a Bank at Bombay, held on the 26th December 1836 and unanimously adopted at that meeting. You will find it quoted also in Para: 5 of the offending letter of the 12th February published on the 1st Instant.

"That with this view a charter be applied for to the proper
"authorities, and *that the Bank do not commence operations*
"*until such charter has been obtained.*"

This Paragraph was expunged from the draft by the express orders of the Committee. The reason is obvious—as *Joint Stock Bank Proprietors* they had violated the conditions on which the *original subscribers* agreed to seek an act of Incorporation from the Home Authorities, by declaring in the 24 Resolution, adopted at the Meeting of the Subscribers to the Joint Stock Bank on the 20th March 1838, that "provided no decisive an-
"swer is obtained from the Home Authorities on or before the
"1st October, the Bank shall then be opened for business, or
"as soon thereafter as the requisite arrangements may render
"practicable" and they could scarcely bring the suppressed

Resolution prominently to the notice of the Home Authorities, without giving a death blow, in respect to the Charter, to the pretensions of the Body, for whom, with a versality, unequalled I believe, in public transactions, in any part of the world, they again appear at the expiration of a fortnight, as the advocates before Government; and as it is not without importance, that this latter fact should be borne steadily in mind, I will now repeat that the letter to Mr. Acting Chief Secretary Reid *in favour of the claims of the original shareholders* with the *Government of India* is dated 5th February 1839—the memorial *to the Court of Directors, opposed*, as I will further show you very shortly, *to those claims*, on the 22nd of the same month.

22.—The Paragraph of the memorial which I will quote for this purpose, and which was added by the Committee themselves, runs thus.

"That in the course of the long period that passed, between "the formation of the association and the decision of your "Hon'ble Court, 652 shares had lapsed, by the failure of a few, "to pay the required Instalments, or the withdrawal or resignation of others: that it thus became necessary, at once to re-"appropriate those shares, in order to give effect to the con-"ditions, stated by your Hon'ble Court, which your memori-"alists did, not by distributing them in rateable propositions "in conformity with the Rule in the Bank of Bengal, but by "the insertion of the names of unsuccessful applicants, with "a view to extend the benefits of the Institution, as widely as "possible, and that this perfect list, was accepted and approved "of, by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council of Bombay."

"That 14 individuals who held shares in the original list, but "who had forfeited them under Resolutions of General Meetings of the Proprietors; on the receipt of the decision of your Hon'ble Court, revived their pretensions to have their shares restored, but that such claims could not be recognised, by your memorialists, in consequence of the forfeitures as above stated having taken place; that nevertheless, your memorialists could have no other objection to the reinstatement of their names, nor even those of any other parties, than that they were not justly entitled to be included; and your memorialists were prepared to complete the list, in any manner the Local Government who granted the first deed of Incorporation or the Council of India might dictate—your memorialists have even suggested in their letter to Mr. Secretary Reid, dated, 6th Feb. the adoption of the original list sent home to your Hon'ble Court as less injurious towards your memorialists, and their constituents than the course proposed by the Hon'ble the President in Council; *but your memorialists trust your Hon'ble Court will not sanction any interference with the list, submitted to, and supported by the Government of this Presidency* for insertion in the Charter act ordered to be prepared by the Governor General of India."

23. As the validity of the statements put forth in these addenda of the Committee, will not be allowed to pass unquestioned before the home authorities, it will be sufficient for me at present to say, that I think the Committee will find it a matter of no small difficulty to show to the satisfaction of any unprejudiced tribunal, how the adherence of all but a few of the Proprietors of six hundred and fifty two (652) shares to the original application for a Charter forwarded by this Government to the Court of Directors for confirmation, can be constructed into a withdrawal from the Bank contemplated by the Charter, or a resignation of their rights in that establishment—or how the distribution of these shares to parties in Great Britain--to the Editors of public journals in this place--and to various personal friends and adherents of the Committee, can be considered to extend the benefits of the institution as widely as possible; and equally difficult, I conceive, to point out how their (the committee's) *perfect* list was accepted and approved of by the Honble the Governor in Council of Bombay beyond the mere acknowledgment of its receipt, and transmission to the supreme Government.

24 It will be still more difficult I apprehend for the Committee to point out any part of their letter of the 6th February, which will warrant a belief that the request then made that the "Government of Bombay will forward a list of the "individuals whose names were sent to the Honble Court, as "actual shareholders in the charter granted by this Govern-"ment, in the hope that the Honble the President and Legis-"lative Council of Bengal, will upon a careful review of the "whole case be pleased to order them to be incorporated as "the Proprietors of the Bombay Bank is" founded in any degree on the less injurious consequences of that measure, to themselves, and their constituents, than the course proposed by the Honble the President in Council; and I hold it to be impossible for the Committee to reconcile the request of the 6th February, first quoted, with the trust expressed in their more recent memorial to the controlling authorities in England, on the 22d February, that the Honble Court will not sanction *any interference* with the list, submitted to and supported by the Government of this Presidency for insertion in the charter" act ordered to be prepared by the Governor General of India--or in other words, I hold it to be beyond the ingenuity of the Committee to reconcile their request of the 6th February *to the Government of India* that the charter may be granted to the original subscribers and applicants for the same, with their subsequent appeal of the 22d February *to the Court of Directors* in direct opposition to the claims of those subscribers, and in support of the pretensions of the Joint Stock Bank Proprietory.

25 Having thus disposed of the recent proceedings of the Committee here, I turn to the somewhat earlier stages of my connection with them, in order further to satisfy you, that I have not at any time been indifferent to the Interests of the original shareholders, and that the course I have lately adopted, in maintenance of our mutual rights, is in strict accordance with that which I have invariably pursued, since you first honored me with your confidence more than two years ago.

26 Up to the 20th March 1839, all was going right in every quarter, though the occurrence of difficulties in England, greater than had been anticipated, had impeded my progress as your agent to a more considerable extent than was expected when I left this place, and my position became one of additional embarassment, just as all former difficulties were subsiding, by the receipt towards the end of May, or very early in June last, of fresh instructions from the Committee, dated 27th March 1838 founded on the resolutions adopted at the Meeting of the 20th of that Month, directing me in the event of no decisive answer having been given by the Court of Directors, relative to the Charter on the receipt of those resolutions, or if they should have declined to sanction the Charter, in either case, to remit to this country in Government Bills the whole of the sum deposited with Messrs Coutts &Co. and to consider my agency on the part of the shareholders of the Chartered Bank at an and, in fifteen days after I had received those instructions.

27. I had of course *immediately* to determine, whether I would show strict obedience to the orders in question, and abandon your interests at the very moment the object for which I was sent to England *by you* was on the point of realization, or by disregarding my recent instructions, *secure for you* the boon then almost within my grasp, and for which I had been toiling incessantly, but unsuccessfully *on your behalf* for more than a year before.

28. After consulting with the gentlemen in England with whom I had been associated under your resolutions of the 11th January 1837 I determined with their concurrence, to adopt the latter course, and in a letter to the Committee of the 9th June last detailed the reasons which induced me to entertain, as I conceived, a well grounded belief, amounting indeed to conviction *on my own mind*, that the charter *you had solicited* would be granted at an early period. On the 7th July I again addressed the Committee on the subject, and in the latter part of my letter wrote to them as follows.

"I have only to add in conclusion that with, as I believe, the almost certain prospect of obtaining a charter, I have not hesitated in applying for the Funds in the hands of Coutts and Co. for the payments I have to make on account of the Bank. Messrs. Robertson Larpent, and Small met on Tuesday last to take this application into consideration, and the result was an order for the amount I estimated I should require, viz £3,253."

29. These letters were received in Bombay between the 25th and 29th August, I believe, and having ascertained in the early part of September, that the order for the Charter had passed the Home Authorities, I left England on the 11th of that month, and arrived here in the same vessel, the Steamer Atalanta, that brought that order to this place, on the 25th November last.

30.—I was, however, greatly surprised to find, that notwithstanding the assurances I had been giving to the Committee for months, that it was proposed by the Authorities in England to place the bank of Bombay on the same footing as the Bank of Bengal, the former had been declared on the 2d of October last, to be abandoned,—and that an attempt was to be made to secure the Charter granted to it, for a different Body, who had never applied for a Charter, and as their records show, had contemplated acting without one.

31.—Against this course of proceeding I remonstrated on the very first meeting of the Bank Committee after my return.—I represented the facts of the case as they actually stood;—and added that I was informed on authority on which I could rely, that two copies of the Charters sent home to the Court of Directors by the Bombay Government had been forwarded to Bengal with the order for incorporating the Bank at this Presidency; and that as Schedules of the applicants names were attached to the original Charters here, no doubt whatever could exist, as to the parties to whom the Act of Incorporation was to be granted.—The Committee determined, however, notwithstanding this remonstrance and explanation, to proceed on behalf of the Joint Stock Bank Proprietors, and shortly afterwards distributed to the parties adverted to in a former Para: (23) a large number of shares which were at their disposal under the operation of that scheme; but which they would not have had the power of appropriating, had the original plan been adhered to.

32. Against the want of good faith and justice evinced in this proceeding, a protest, as was to be expected, was immediately made by a portion of the body of original shareholders viz. by fourteen (14) individuals interested in the Charter sanctioned by the Home Government. These parties mentioned amongst other arguments in support of their rights, the fact I had communicated to the Committee that copies of the original Charters and schedules had been forwarded to Bengal.

33. This circumstance the Committee were anxious, it would appear, to conceal, and as I was the only other person supposed to be acquainted with it, I was charged subsequently by Mr. Skinner, the Chairman of the Committee, with a breach of confidence. In refutation of this accusation I wrote him a letter of which the following is a copy, and which the circumstances that have since occurred oblige me now to submit to the Bank Proprietary at large in confirmation of my assertion that I have never been indifferent to the interests of the original shareholders and applicants for a Charter, and in proof of the endeavours I have made to maintain their rights inviolate since my return.

Bombay December 20th 1838.

My Dear Skinner. After our conversation this morning, I must at once say I cannot for a moment admit that, in stating to Captain Cogan that copies of the original charters of the Bank of Bombay had been sent by the Court of Directors to Bengal—a fact which I have made no secret of to any one—I committed any breach of confidence as you seem to think.

On the contrary, with my opinions it would really have been a breach of confidence had I, the Agent from the applicants for a charter, concealed any thing from one of them which it was of vital importance for him to know for the purpose of establishing his claims.

But why should there be any concealment in this case? And if none, how can I have committed a breach of confidence?

My course has been plain throughout. I considered, as the Bank Committee are aware, that they were not justified in superseding the parties who originally applied for a charter; and whose names have been sent to Bengal with directions that one should be granted to them.

Cogan being one of these, spoke to me on the subject, and agreeing with him in his view of the case, I mentioned the transmission of the Charters as a conclusive fact in support of our opinion.

Had this fact been communicated confidentially by the Committee to me, I should certainly have had no right to divulge it, although I do not see why it should be considered a secret; but I was the person, be it remembered, who communicated it to the Committee, not officially, but as a piece of private information; and I cannot understand, therefore, why my mentioning it to others, and especially to Cogan, whose property depends upon it, is viewed in the light you have regarded it.

I am &c.

(Signed) G. Ashburner.

To John Skinner, Esq.
Bombay.

34. To this letter no answer was returned; but the Committee shortly afterwards, in continuance of the course they had resolved to adopt, and in support of the cause of the Joint Stock Bank Proprietors, wrote a Letter to Government, (towards the end of December, I think) in reply to that of the fourteen Dissentients abovementioned, in which every effort in their power was made, to injure the claims of the applicants for a Bank Charter, and if the benefits of that Charter as sanctioned by the Home Authorities, and (as regards the Disbursements necessarily made in prosecuting your instructions in England) *obtained at your cost*, shall be lost to the original subscribers in the end, and the sale by Auction proposed by the Government of India, be sanctioned by the Court of Directors, there will not, I am sure, remain a doubt on the mind of any impartial person, that it has been lost to you by the infatuated course pursued by the Committee from the 20th of March 1838, to the present hour.

35. One more proof only will I adduce that your Interests have not suffered in my hands, and this shall be the testimony of the Committee themselves, who in the Report of their proceedings read by their Chairman Mr. Skinner, at the General Meeting held at the Office of Messrs Dirom Carter and Co. on the 13th December last have written as follows.

"The Committee have to announce the return by the last "Steamer of Mr. Ashburner, and of their having unani-"mously recorded in their proceedings their great satisfac-"tion at the manner in which he has dicharged the important "trust committed to him, under circumstances so different from "what were originally anticipated, and which required much "prudence, skill and perseverance to combat, but which he has "effected to their high approbation."

36.—However trifling may be the value I attach at this time to the approbation of a body whose later Acts have rendered their approval or disaproval a matter of perfect indifference to me, this record of their sentiments in respect to the manner in which I discharged the trust committed to me in England is of very considerable importance in another point of view, viz—as regards your interests, since it distinctly recognises the propriety of all my proceedings in that quarter, including of course, those which followed the receipt of the Committee's instructions of the 27th March 1838, and as a necessary consequence, admits that my adherence to the cause of the original shareholders and the expenditure of their funds in furtherance of that cause, had in the first instance the Committee's entire approbation. To reconcile these facts with their advacacy of the claims of the Joint Stock Bank Proprietors—who never had an Agent before the Home Authorities, or disbursed a sixpence in England, as far as my knowledge of circumstances extends, is the Committee's duty to you—to the Government of India—and the Authorities just mentioned, and not mine.

37th Whether I have been right in advocating your interests from first to last, and desiring, as my letter to Mr. Skinner will show, that you should be made acquainted with every Act affecting those interests, both in England and this place, or the Committee have been right in communicating, or withholding facts, as best suited the interests and convenience of the other body of claimants, to which they have, during the *last few months* transferred their support, it is for you as Original Shareholders to determine,—and I will therefore merely state in conclusion that, whilst I consider all the evils that have arisen of late to have originated in the hasty decision taken at the General meeting of Shareholders in the Chartered Bank, held here on the 20th March last, I think that their effects might have been avoided if a straight forward and judicious course had been adopted by the Committee on the receipt of my letters of the 7th June and 8th July last already referred to.

38. It must have been clear to them, when those letters reached Bombay, that their instructions of the 27th March last, had found me in a very different position, from that, to which the Shareholders present at the Meeting of the 20th March had ventured to anticipate, and that the Charter for which the latter had been so anxiously looking since the middle of the preceding year (1837) was every thing but obtained.

39. They knew besides that the Committee in London were with myself, so satisfied of the early transmission of orders for the completion of the Charter in this country, that they had authorised me to continue my exertions *on your behalf*, and to apply *your funds* to all requisite purposes, connected with the immediate establishment of a Chartered Bank here.

40. With all this information before them the course the Committee of Bombay had to pursue, was, according to my notion of right, not to be mistaken,---and if, instead of passively awaiting the arrival of the 2nd of October,---passively at least as regards your interests,---and then declaring that they had no alternative but to give unqualified effect to the hasty resolution already alluded to, they had immediately convened a further general meeting of Original Shareholders in the Chartered Bank---explained to them the altered circumstances of their case in England---placed before them the information, which *I, as your Agent there*, had transmitted to *them as your representatives in Bombay*, and recommended the original shareholders to retrace their steps by rescinding the resolution of the 20th March passed in a moment of impatience, and temporary disappointment, they would have acted a wise and straightforward part; and all the difficulties and squabbles of the last four months would have been avoided.

41. Two reasons only offer themselves to my mind for a different course, and neither of them is such as I, being a member of a public body, should like to assign in this, or any other similar case.---The one reason is, that a Resolution once past is indefeasible---the other that the interests of my new constituents were of more importance in my estimation, than the welfare of the old ones, who first gave me their confidence by entrusting to me the management of their Bank.

41. But laying aside all reasons, sufficient or insufficient, as of very little importance at this time, the course which the Committee have pursued is now fairly before you, and it only remains for me to add, in a few words, that after endeavouring in the first instance to appropriate the charter ordered from home to a body who had never had any share in procuring it, the Committee were content, when their chance of success for that Body became doubtful, to fall back on your rights, and rather than incur the hazard of total disappointment to themselves and the Joint Stock Bank Proprietors, to ask in a letter submitted for approval at a general meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered Bank of Bombay, the Charter from the Supreme Government in your names, and for your behoof, as Original Applicants for the same, composing the list of individuals "whose names were sent "to the Hon'ble Court as actual shareholders in the Charter "granted by this Government"—winding up their consistent course, by a subsequent appeal to the Court of Directors, transmitted quietly and without your knowledge, to the Government of this Presidency, and now far on its way to England, deliberately requesting that a different list of individuals than that applied for to the Supreme Government may be inserted in the Charter ordered by the Court to be prepared in Bengal.

I have the honor to be Gentlemen,
Your most Obedient Servant
G. ASHBURNER,

Bombay, 30th March. 1839.

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER, BILLS, &c.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT MARCH 20.

	Buy	Sell
Current value of Government Securities.	Rs. as	Rs. as.
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 1151 to No 3000	108-12	109
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 3001 to No 6000	109	109-4
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1825 26		
From No 6001 to No 10,000	109-12	110
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 10001 to No 15,200	110-12	110
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1829-30	110-12	111
Four ℔ cent Loan of 1832-33	103-12	104
Four ℔ cent Loan of 1835-36. (Company's	97-12	98
Five ℔ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35. None in offering	114	114-8
Course of Exchange.		
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight (Company's Rs.)	102-	102-8
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 ditto....ditto (Sicca. Rs.)	108-8	109
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto....ditto	100-8	101
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto....ditto ℔ 100 Dollars.	207	208
	s. d.	s. d.
Bills on London @ 6 months sight....	2-1½	2-1
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Ceylon Govt	1-11¾	1-11½
Price of Bullion and Specie		
Spanish Dollars whole ℔ 100	219	219-8
Ditto do. broken ℔ 100	219-8	220
German Crowns ℔ 100	215-8	216
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ℔ £ Stg..	10-4	10-8
Sycee Silver large ingots ℔ 100 Tolahs	103-8	103 12
Ditto do, small ingots ℔ 100 Tolahs....ditto..	103-4	103-8

PREMIA OF INSURANCE.

Bombay to London	3 0 0 a 3 8 0 ℔ Ct.
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope	2 0 0 a 2 8 0 do.
Ditto Port Louis	2 0 0 a 2 8 0 do.
Ditto Calcutta	2 0 0 a 2 8 0 do.
Bombay to Madras	1 8 0 a 2 0 0 do.
Ditto Colombo	1 0 0 a 1 8 0 do.
Ditto Whampoa	2 8 0 do.
Ditto Batavia	2 0 0 do.
Bombay to Singapore	2 0 0 do.
Ditto Bussorah	3 0 0 do.
Ditto Bushire	28 0 0 do.

HIGH WATER TABLE 2nd April, 1839.

	Morn.	Eve.
Tuesday	0 53	1 8
Wednesday	1 22	1 39
Thursday	1 53	2 9
Friday	2 28	2 38

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

March 29th. Captain John tone, 21st Rt. M. N. I. from Madras.
Do. 31st. Major Cathcart, 10th Rt. N. I. from Mahablesh-wur.

DEPARTURES.

March 29th. Lieut. Wynyard, H. M. 174h Foot, to Poonah.
Do. 30th. Captain C. Bolders, Madras Army, to Sea.
Do. ditto Lieut. Mitchell, 13th Rt. Bengal N. I. to Nusse-rabad.
Do. 31st. Surgeon J. Cunningham, D. M. Store, P. D. A. to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

Mhow, March 25th, the Lady of Captain Birdwood of a son."

At Darwar, on the morning of the 26th of March, the Lady of E. B. Mills Esq. Civil Service, of a daughter.

DEATH.

At his Quarters, on Friday the 29th, of Cholera, John Dumbleton, Quarter Master Sergeant 2nd Battalion Artillery, aged 31 years.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

March 27th.—The East India Company's Cutter Margaret, J. Roberts, Midshipman, in charge from Kuteehugud, 21st March.

Do. 30th.—Schooner Jeune Antoinette, J. Heppick, Master, Seychelles, 2d Dec. 1838, Columbo, Cochin, Mahi and Mangalore.

Do. 31st.—Ship Lowjee Family, B. Rowband, Master, from Aden, left Aden 5th March.

Passenger.—One Native Servant.

April 1st.—Bark Resolution, A. R. Dixon, Master, from Calcutta, 25th Februay.

Passenger.—Capt. Murray H. M. 16th Regt.

DEPARTURES.

March 29th.—Barque Soobrow, Shaboo Tyab, Naiquedah, to Aden and Mocha.

Passengers.—Mrs. Malcolmson and one child, Mr. B. Ballour, and one Europebn servant.

March 31st.—Barque Sir Herbert Compton, F. S. Boulton, Master, to Singapore and China.

Passengers.—J. In de Siqueirra, and 8 Natives.

Do. do—Ship Futtay Salam, G. L. Gellet, Master, to Malabar Coast, Ceylon, Madras and Calcutta.

Passengers.—Capt. and Mrs. Lucas, Mr. E. R. Hume, Mr. J. Hume, Mr. J. S. Stopford, Mr. R. Stopford. Mr. Potter, Mr. Murray, Mr. Sherwood, Mr. Davidson, Capt. Boldero.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Superintendent I. N.	Suez	16th April
Eliza	Forbes & Co	London	10th do.
Bolton	Remington & Co.	Do.	25th instant.
Hellas	Do	Lintin.	11th April
Morley	McVicar Burn & Co.	London.	10th April
Osprey	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Liverpool..	Uncertain.
James McInroy	Skinner and Co.		
Kirkman Finlay	Ritchie, Steuart & Co..		
Caledonia	McVicar Burn & Co..	Ditto.	20 April
Abbotsford	Dirom Carter & Co.		

Her M. Ships of War, Cruizer and Volage.

H. C. Vessels.—Steamers Hugh Lindsay and Semiramis, Receiving Ship Hastings, Schooners, Constance and Emily, Cutter, Margaret, Thetis-light Vessel at the Rock Station and Bengal Pilot Brig Orissa.

Country Vessels.—Brig Tauze Lord Castlereagh, Cambridge, Cornwallis, Charles Forbes, Adelaide, Caledonia, Fort William, Samdany, Charlotte, Brig Mahmoodey, Grab Ship Dowlut Savoy, Benares, Allalavie, Sylph, Helen, Castle Huntly, Kusrovie, Brig Grab Caudry Robert Spankie, Grab Brig Dowlut Pursad, Futtay Hulbary, Julia, Victoria, Markabaker, Vansitart, Hydroose, Hanah, Mayaram Dyaram,, Patamber Savoy, Inez, Nimble, Jeune Antainette, Lowjee Family Resolution, and Sultana.

Arab—Ship Tauze
Danish—Syden
Portuguese—Brig Cassade:

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL.
Maria (Steam)	McVicar Burn & Co..	London ..	16th
Golconda	Framjee Cawasjee Esq..	do.. ..	11th
Thomas Coutts		do.. ..	
Wm Harris	Ritchie, Steuart & Co..	do.. ..	
John Denniston		do.. ..	
Thames	Dirom, Carter & Co.	do.. ..	early in Feb,
Euphrates	Do.	do. & Cape	30th Nov.
Triumph	Remington & Co.	do. & do.	31th Dec.
Ann	Dirom Carter & Co.	do. &China	9th Jan.
Duke of Sussex		do. & do	3d do.
Childe Harold			
Juverna		Bristol	25th Nov.
Cestrian	Do.	do.. ..	early in Dec.
Syria	Do.	do.. ..	8th Dec.
Crusader	Do.	do.. ..	6th Jan.
Higginson	Higginson & Cardwell..	do.. ..	14th Nov.
Competent	Ritchie Steuart & Co..	do.. ..	4th Dec.
Johnstone	Dirom Carter &o Co..	do.. ..	early in Jan.
Manchester	W. Nicol and Co.	do.. ..	early in do.
Barbara		do.. ..	17th Jan.
Wm. Sharples		do.. ..	10th do.
Broad Oak		do.. ..	18th do.
British Merchant.. ..	Edmond Bibby & Co..	Llanelly	12th Nov.
Hector	Do.	do.. ..	
T. Worthington		do.. ..	
Demera Gackot		do.. ..	16th Jan.
Cassandra	W. Nicol & Co.	Clyde.. ..	5th Nov.
Monarch	Do.	do.. ..	18th Dec.
William	Skinner & Co.	do.. ..	8th Oct.
Albyn		do.. ..	9th Jan.
La Navarin	Thos. Jeffries & Co.	Bourbon ..	15th Dec.
Packet Boat Bordelais	Do.	Bordeaux .	do.
Emma	Do.	Rio.. ..	1st Jan.
Tranquillidade.. ..	Do.	Macao,	26th Dec.
Marquis Hastings.. ..	Do.	do.. ..	do.
Drongan	Thos. Jeffries	Madras.	12th Jan.

From China.—Sulimany.
" *Singapore*—Asia Felix
" *Calcutta*—Colombo, and Resolution.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

DELHI GAZETTE.—Mar. 20.

By letters, dated the 2d Instant, from Upper *Scinde*, we find that Sir Willoughby Cotton's Column had come to a halt a second time, for want of water.

Arrangements had made for cutting through a *Bund* and so admitting the waters of the *Naree* River into some of the Canals, running near the line of march. where water was either deficient in quantity or bad in quality—and the Column, in consequence, expected to move again, in advance, almost immediately.

Sir John Kean would not reach Cundavee till the 8th Instant—His Troops were, we regret to say, stated to be sickly—and several European Officers had been forced by bad bowel complaints, to return to Bombay.

Shah Soojah's Force is expected to move on about the 5th Instant.

Major Salter of the 2d Regiment *Bengal* Cavalry reached *Shikarpore* on the 1st Instant, having ridden in all the way from *Lurkanee* on that day!

The weather in upper *Scinde* was already warm and disagreeable, and the *Bengallees* were panting to get through the Bolan pass.

Recent accounts from *Shah Soojah's* Camn at *Shikarpove*, mention the arrival, at *Roree*, of the *Shah's* Horse Artillery, Commanded by Captain Anderson—the Horses of which appeared a good deal harrassed, and ,twas said that this Horse Artillery, would be Cantoned at *Sukhur*, where the whole of the men of one of His Majesty's Cavalry Regiments, and 500 of the other, would also be Cantoned.

An Infantry Corps, formed by drafts from the *Shah's* Regiments at *Shikarpore*, was to be thrown into the Fort of *Bakkur*. This Corps to be under the Command of Lieutenant Codrington. The (Bengal) 35th N. I. on being relieved from the Fort duties, was to rejoin Sir Willoughby Cotton's Army.

The Thermometer on the 4th March, large Tents, in the *Shah's* Camp, stood 97 at 3 and 4 o'Clock P. M.!

A dacoity, we regret to hear, took place on Monday night in the City, at the house of Bankee Ran Jyth Mull, wealthy Mahajuns, by a gang of 12 armed ruffians, who it appears, entered the premises by means of a rope ladder. Property, to the amount of about 2000 rupees, has, we learn, been carried off, and the Chokeedar severely wounded.

Owing to great scarcity of both water and forage in advance from *Shikarpore*, the Bengal Column of the Army of the *Indus* had been checked once more in its progress; but, when our latest accounts came away, it was moving on again cheerily, and in the order set forth in the following "Revised Route"—a copy of which has been politely forwarded to us, by a friend in Camp.

Names of Stages.	Miles.	1st Brigade. Camel Battery and 1 Regiment.	1st Brigade. 2 Regiments.	4th Brigade. 1½ Regiment.	4th Brigade. 1½ Regiment.	Field Commissariat Depot.	Park and Local Horse. ½ the Park and Local Horse.	Park and Local Horse. ½ the Park and Local Horse.	2nd Brigade.
From Shikarpore									
To Jagan,	13½					7th		8th	10th
" Janeedera,	11¾		4th		6th	8th		9th and 10th	11th
" Rajhan	11½		5th		7th	9th and 10th		11th	12th and 13th
" Barshore,	26½		7th	8th	9th	11th		13th	14th
" Meerpoor,	14	6th	8th	9th	10th	12th	12th	14th	15th
" Ustad,	15	7th	9th and 10th	10th 11th 12th	11th and 12th	13th and 14th	13th	15th and 16th	16th and 17th
" Hajee Raheem,	9	8th 9th 10th	11th		13th	15th	14th 15th 16th	17th	18th
" Bhag,	8		12th		14th	16th		18th	19th
" Myhesar,	13		13th		15th	17th		19th	20th
" Nonshehra,	12½		14th		16th	18th		20th	21st,
" Dadur,	13		15th		17th	19th		21st	22d

AGRA UKHBAR.—March 23.

The state of Rajpootana shews, we are informed very distinctly the effects of a protracted period of feeble and impotent management, so much so that it is apprehended, six months' time will lead to very serious changes. The whole country is represented to be in that lawless and disturbed state, which makes men indifferent to peace and social organization, and ready for open violence whenever an opportunity occurs. If we are overrun with Marauders who commit their depredations, most openly at Kotah throats have been cut in a mid-day tumult, and Kote is in possession of a body of Brigands, to dispossess whom Capt. Dixon with the Mharwarra Battalion and Joudhpoor Legion has started for that quarter. Other and slight proofs of the thorough disorganization of Rajpootana are daily appearing. A Parsee merchant was very recently attacked amid the blaze of noon, within 10 coss of Pallees by 25 horsemen and robbed of property to the amount of rupees 1600. The "locum tenens" of Colonel Alves and Doctor Irvine, were assaulted and imprisoned at Kishengurh, as a mark of the decided dislike of the inhabitants to British Authority. The disaffected Rajah of Joudhpoor Maun Singh too, has acquired confidence from the weakness and want of character of the late British Agent's administration, and has carried his contumacy to such an extent, that a force will positively proceed against him in the ensuing rains, if he does not make the fullest concession to us. To obtain this, Colonel Sutherland proceeds as early as possible to Joudhpoor, and should he fail, which is perhaps desirable, as leading to measures that will efface the injurious impression created by Colonel Alves' very weak proceedings, the Government must adopt coercive measures.

These and other equally unequivocal signs, indicate clearly the character and effects of Colonel Alves' administration, yet we find this functionary upheld by a cotemporary as a man of ability, judgement and information. The support, indeed, of this organ is generally conceded with reference to the amiability of private character, and as such Colonel Alves was most fully entitled to it. Colonel A —— spent his handsome salary in a very gentlemanly fashion, and possessed of gentlemanly tastes, and the love of ease that springs from a quiet, sluggish temperament, was a very amiable companion. We however, to whom these things have we hope, their proper value, use another standard, and by this Colonel Alves should never have been entrusted with so delicate a duty as the superintendence of Rajpootana. This appointment is no sinecure, for which indeed Colonel Alves possesses every qualification, but a duty, taxing highly, ability, industry, and information. It does not merely consist in the management of our simple relations with the Rajpoots, but combines the preservation of the general order and tranquility of the country, which can alone be secured, through the British Agent. Colonel Alves was however, in no way adapted to acquire the influence required for this important object, and as such was unfit for the appointment he was so long permitted to hold. Fortunately for the country he has ceased to fill it, when he could no longer have done so without causing a general disorganization. To prevent this, his successor Colonel Sutherland, who we have no doubt, will not fail in arresting it, or give to Rajpootana the full benefit of its connection with the Government of India has most opportunely arrived. This Officer has already entered upon this object with an energy, law and judgment, that are the best guarantees of his success. He is now at Juepoor devising plans for removing the cause of the constant disturbance in that district, and which is to be found in the Palace of the Raja. From thence he proceeds without delay to Joudhpoor, from whence he will proceed to restore to order the smaller States, should his remonstance with the former prove successful. The work before him is not however slight, extending as it does over every part of the country.

His predecessor—who has arrived at Bombay—could not leave his post without a characteristic act to mark his retirement. This consisted of an attempt to revive the long laid aside subject of the Pallee Plague. He passed through this place, and found, as he thought, the germ of this disease lingering there, upon which he drew up a report, urging the adoption of the measures formerly entered into, at a time when a moral pestilence is brooding on the country, engendered by the feebleness aud prejudice of Col. Alves himself, of even a more malignant nature than the physical evil. But it was the subject which he delighted to handle, while he shrank from the serious business of his office, either though timidity to grapple with it, or a worse fault, ignorance of its importance. Amid all this however he has clearly proved a position of some importance, that the British Agent at Ajmeer should possess ability and decision of character—neither of which fell to the lot of the late Agent—and that an officer to fill this appointment, not be selected for his interest.

Agra.—Letters received here on the 21st, speak of General Stevenson having experienced a return of the severe disease, he has some time since suffered under, and so severely that his death was hourly looked for.

General Lumley is the purchaser of the Commander in Chief's House at Simlah, at a price of Rupees 15,000, from which it is inferred that the Adjutant General has litte intention of meeting the wishes of his friends and the service by resigning.

Mr. Thomas Metcalf of Delhee is at present in Coventry having been sent there by all his brother Civilians at the place.

The airs, and half arrogant, half silly proceedings of this able and enlightened functionary have, it is said, led to this step. Mr. Lindsay, whose spirited conduct in his recent affair with this dignitary was so justly admired his resumed his appointent as Sessions Judge of Delhee. This of course implies, that his conduct in the case in question has been approved of by the highest authority in the country.

Cornet Chapman has passed through Neemutch, en route, it is supposed to Bombay. He enjoyed a nights rest at the former place unsuspected and undiscovered. Descriptive rolls of his person have reached Agra.

A learned Pundit and Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Madras, has arrived from that Presidency at the station, en route to Simla, to hold an interview with the Governor General. He may possess a mine of information and ability, but uuder a very simple appearance. Statistics general are the objects of his tour but particularly of Famine, the reputation of having an intimate acquaintance with the rationale and effects of these calamities possessed by a high and important functionary at Agra, having attracted him thither.—*March* 23.

Moorshedabad.—Mr. Seddon the future tutor to the young Nizam arrived by dawk on the 8th. It is, we understand, determined that his young charge shall pursue his studies at the College with the rest of the young members of the Nizamut family. The duties of the tutor will therefore, we should suppose. be similar to those as gentlemen in this capacity under whose charge noblemen in England sometimes send their sons to Eton, Westmaster, and the other great public schools. His attention will, we imagine, have respect chiefly to the conduct of the youth to his pursuits, and the disposal of his time out of College hours. These are no doubt judicious arrangements and so far so good. It remains, however to be seen whether measures of acknowledged wisdom can ever be enforced with that extreme minuteness of detail, which is the very characteristic of the evils, against which they are aimed; and without which they can never reach a hundredth part of the mischief they are intended to prevent. Can the tutor follow his pupil into the Zenanah and set the veto of his authority against the thousand little obstacles to his improvement eagendered by the inordinate fondness of his female relations; or shield him from those enervating sensual indulgences, which, ere he has felt the vigor of manhood will become the tomb of almost all his physical and mental energy.—*Moorshedabad News, March* 12.

Loodeeanah.—General Ventura passed through on the 13th, en route to Lahore. He carries some presents to Runjeet from the King of the French.

Runjeet has removed to Umritsur under symptoms of returning health, His Son Koork Singh, and his Minister Deean Singh have been directed to proceed to Peshawur, to take command of the Army proceeding to Cabool.

Shikarpoor—Shah Soojah has proved unexpectedly popular among the Patan Tribes of the country, numbers of whom have been flocking in to tender their allegiance &c. &c. The Yoozoofies have likewise declared their adherence and readiness to join him, through Colonel Wade.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—March 19.

The Semaphore of this morning announced the arrival of the *Palmyras*, Parsons, from Sydney 19th November, and Singapore and Penang (no date.)

We have heard with very great regret, although we admit, without any great surprise, that the Court of Directors have again called the attention of the local authorities to the expediency of discontinuing the Semaphoric communicution between Kedgeree and Calcutta, If any paltry saying can he affected, by which the dearly loved dividends on India Stock may appear to be more easily realisable, what care our Right Honorable Rulers in Leadenhall, either for the pledged faith of this Government, or for the convenience—nay in some cases, the very lives—of those arriving at or leaving the Sand-Heads? It would be idle to recapitulate the numerous advantages, resulting from a rapid communication between the entrance of the river and Calcutta. The dangers of that entrance, at certain periods of the year, are known to all; and it is proverbial, that to get in or get out of the Hooghly without some accident, is considered now a singular piece of good luck, rather than coming under the ordinary fortunes of a sea-voyage.

It is equally well known, that the Samaphors although they cannot prevent shipwreck in all cases (they may in some) are admirably calculated to reduce the results to a minimum degree of loss and suffering. Under the present efficient management, and which it is but justice to the Master Attendant, to add, is given gratuitously, repeated instances of timely succour to vessels in distress from loss of anchors &c. &c. have occurred.

But in addition to these considerations, the public are aware that the Insurance Offices subscribed Twenty-Five Thousand sicca rupees to aid in the erections of the Semaphors; and as the Commercial Community continue to express their entire satisfaction with the working of the system, it is something more than "too bad" for the Court to wish to withdraw the monthly sum required to keep it "going."—*March* 22

(From our Correspondent.)

Sylhet, March 14, 1839.—The march of the 70th has now been countermanded, in consequence of no troops being required in Assam at present but the Grenadier Company, with the Head quarters of the corps, had reached Cherrapoonjee before they received the order; officers and men were put to much expense in coolies; but they are fortunate in having got off so easily.

The Brigadier's stable was struck by lightning a few nights ago, and a sentry of the 73d the night following; he is however doing well. I understand that Suddiyeah has again been attacked by the hill tribes, but were beaten off by a small party of the Assam L. I.

We have had several heavy falls of rain, which makes the weather very cool. The thermometer was yesterday at noon 65 in the house. The season is now two far advanced for us to move, but next cold weather we expect to march towards Munnypoor. No more news at present.—*March* 24.

Benares, March 15, 1838.—We have had gay doings here of late; the Rajah of Nagpore on his return from Gyah, has been *astonishing the natives* by the magnificent *fete* that has just come off on the Ganges. It took place during the night of the 12th instant, and as every convenience had been offered by his Highness, the greater part of the station had an opportunity of witnessing one of the novel, if not the grandest of sights seen in India. The boats prepared for the Europeans were beautifully fitted up with knob and tinsel, and received the visitors one of the principal ghauts in the city, which was kept open (as far as practicable) by a guard from the 41st N. I. A large pinnace moored in the middle of the river, was the place of assembly, where refreshments of every kind were abundant, and the company sat down to a splendid supper, given by our hospitable collector, who spared no pains to shew his guests every attention. The greater part of the company now joined the Rajah in his boat, adjourned to the opposite side of the river, where nantching and other amusements detained them till 3 o'clock, when the party bent their way homewards.

On the 14th instant His Highness gave a ball and supper at the Assembly Rooms. Every thing was managed in very good style, though from the absence of one or two, the dancing did not appear to be kept up with the usual spirit.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

Yesterday the presentation of the Stars of the Order of India to the '*Bahadoors*' took place. The troops paraded at day break, drawn up in contiguous columns quarter distance—when General Cock delivered a suitable speech on presenting them to the Sobadars. The Brigade passed in review slow time, and was then dismissed.

The Star of the Order is certainly very neat and appropriate and will, no doubt, be highly prized by the native soldiery.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA COURIER.---MARCH 21.

We understand the following appointments have been made by the Right Honorable the Governor General, in the Department of Public Works:---

Lieutenant Colonel John Cheape, C. B.; Executive Engineer of the 12th or Kurnaul Division, to be Superintending Engineer North Western Provinces, vice Captain T. Warlow deceased.

Captain Edmund Swetenham, Officiating Garrison and Executive Engineer at Delhi, and superintending the building of the Hindun Bridge, is re-appointed Executive Engineer of the 11th or Meerut Division.

Captain Thomas Seymour Burt, Officiating Executive Engineer 11th or Meerut Division, to be Executive Engineer of the 12th or Kurnaul Division, vice Lieutenant Colonel J. Cheape, C. B.

Captain Bradshaw Yorke Reilly, of the Corps of Engineers, to officiate as Garrison and Executive Engineer at Delhi, and superintend the building of the Hindun Bridge, during the absnnce of Captain G. Thomson, or until further orders, vice Captain E. Swetenham. Pending the arrival of Captain Reilly at Delhi, 2d Lieutenant and Adjutant E. J. Brown of Engineers, is directed to officiate for that officer.

In addition to the above, we learn that Captain and Brevet Major William Mactier, of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, has been appointed by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, to be a Deputy Judge Advocate General on the Establishment, in the room of Major J. S. H. Weston promoted to a Regimental Majority.

GYANANNESHUN.—MARCH 20.

LIBERALITY OF GOVERNMENT.—During the famine which occurred in the North-western Provinces, the following expences have been incurred towards the maintenance of the sick and poor in the Opium Department.

Cawnpore	23024 8 6
Bundlekund	4382 0 0
Meerut	632 0 0

We understand that at the recommendation of Mr. Trotter, the Opium Agent, backed by that of the Board, the Government has ordered remittance of the above expenditure and to be written in the account of loss and profit. Considering the distress and misery which will be entailed were the above sum realized from the suffering poor who had been blessed with it at the time of necessty, this act of liberality is worthy the name of our rulers and bespeaks much to their credit.

MADRAS.

MADRAS HERALD.—MARCH 23.

Madras Roads.—Our cotemporary of the *Caurier* informs us that it is in contemplation to lay down Buoys at the extremities of the anchorage—we think not before they are wanted,—and we wonder something of the kind has not been done long ago, when there were no lack of Officers in the Marine Department to look after the wants of the Port, and improvements were much easier sanctioned than at pressent.

We know that the late talented and zealous Captain Dalrymple proposed to distinguish the Southern anchorage by erecting Beacons on shore to bear West from the Shipping, which, althoug a single and direct bearing, is not so simple as a floating Beacon in 8 fathoms, which every Commander may *see* when standing into the Roads under all canvass, and when attention ought not to be taken off to *read* a long paper with instructions to bring the Master Attendant's Flag Staff to bear from N. W. to W. by N. " or be subject to double Boat Hire."

All that is required to be done, we imagine, with floating objects is to moor them well, and in the Monsoon, when the roads are not crowded with Shipping, to unshackle them for the purpose of being brought on shore to be repaired. We shall be glad to see Beacons laid down, outside of which no Vessel may anchor without incurring extra Boat hire, as we might then hope other improvements would follow, for instance what could be more convenient to the Shipping if a few Buoys were laid down in a line from one end of the anchorage to the other, by which Ships might warp to and hand by while they weigh, and make sail ready for a start by the first favourable opportunity—If the *China* had been able to do this, she would have got to sea without difficulty, instead of nearly leaving her bones here, or—what was almost as bad—putting her Passengers to the greatest inconvenience in purse, and greatly delaying their arrival at their destination.

Lord Elphinstone—Pulicat.—We understand that his Lordship has been obliged to postpone, if not altogether to abandon, his intention of going to the Neilgherries (though recommended to do so on account of his health) in consequence of the absence of Mr. Lushington, and the apprehended necessity of Mr. Sullivan's departure, which, were the Governor to go to, the Hills, would leave His Excellency Sir Jasper Nicoll's "alone in his glory" at the Council Board.

We have heard that Lord Elphinstone, probably in consequence of his present compulsory stay at the Presidency, has turned his attention to Pulicat Hil, and directed an Engineer Officer to survey it and report on it's capabilities. We understand that the report is to be, or has been, favorable; that the Hill has been found to be 600 feet above the level of the Sea, and that the refreshing influence of the sea breeze is experienced at a early hour, and seldom or never fails.

The Adjutant Generalship of the Madras Army.—It is with great regret that we announce that Major Haig the present deservedly popular Acting Adjutant General is dangerously ill—in fact that there is little if any hope his recovery. His disease is an abscess of the liver.

We understand that in the too probable event of his decease no effort will be spared to arrange matters so that Colonel Elderton (whose value is known from the state of discipline to which he brought the Madras European Regiment) may succeed to the Adjutant Generalship.

Barracks of H. M. Regiments.—The Military correspondents of the *Spectator* and *United Service Gazette* have lately made such disclosures of the horrible and *pestiferous* state of the European Barracks throughout the Madras Presidency—at Secunderabad especially—as ought to excite in the strongest possible manner not only the philantropical but but still more the economical sympathies of the Government. Not a Soldier dies from the pestilential effects of the sewers, drains, and other nuisances, but costs the Government one thousand rupees. Now to say nothing of the detestable utilitarianism of counting one thousand rupees as a full equivalent for the life of a human being, is it not well worth considering whether the timely expenditure of a *few* thousand rupees would not prevent the *loss of a great many* thousands.

We find too that "old wooden bedsteads which do not seem to have been painted for the "last" 50 years, and are full of crevices, bugs, and bug dirt" are still in use. We really believed that these nuisances had been universally abolished. The Duke of Wellington when Master General of the Ordnance, our Commander in Chief (we forget which) did certainly abolish them universally throughout Great Britain, and we believe the Colonies, replacing them by the clean, light, portable, and economical, *iron* bedstead.

These could be furnished here to any amount from Porto Novo, but the *Advertiser* says that " they are considered objectionable here because the iron breaks up the chunam floors." How easily could this be remedied by placing one board under the front feet and another the back feet? Is the health, comfort and cleanliness of the soldier to be weighed against *a few boards*?

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE MARCH 22,

The Port.—Notwithstanding the Government advertisement of Friday iast, no vessel is yet taken up for the conveyance of the 31st Light Infantry to Maulmain. Some of our speculative frinds will have it that the 13th are not to return at present, and that the despatch of the 31st. is both prelusive to other Corps going and ominous of a declaration of hostilities with Ava immediately after the rains: we can however assure the unbelieving that so far from their surmises being at all to the point: the Government has not yet accepted the *Janet's* tender for the conveyance of the 31st Light Infantry, because it wishes to bind the vessels which may take over this regiment, to bring back the corps relieved; lest good vessels may not be procurable at Maulmain for that purpose.

CEYLON HERALD.---MARCH 15.

The Ship *Cambridge*, Captain Douglas, from Bombay 28th Feb., Tellicherry 9th---and Quilon 11th March anchored in the Roads yesterday evening.

The *Hamido* Roedert, from Tulucoreen, arrived yesterday, having on board A. W. Archer Esq. and F. Lambe Esq. for whose safety great fears were entertained in Colombo a few days ago, in consequence of a report of the upsetting of a boat in which they were at the time off Tutucoreen.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 2nd APRIL 1839.

The *Sultana*, Page master, arrived from China yesterday Evening. We believe she has brought no later advices than those already received.

Esteeming every communication of importance that tends to throw any light on the countries along the line of the Indus and its branches, we copied from our contemporary the *Times* into our last Paper, a document drawn up by the Commander in Chief and transmitted by him to the Chamber of Commerce of this place, containing the results of his observation and experience on the passage from Ferozepore to Bombay. It would appear however, from a communication since received from his Excellency, that the document as copied by us was full of errors, and as he has favoured us with the means of correcting these errors, we now lay the document in its amended state entire before our Readers, merely remarking that it would he well, were others, having the same opportunities, to apply themselves as diligently, with the like zeal for the public and service, that his Excellency appears to have done,

Some Memoranda, the result of local knowledge of the Sutledge and Indus; which may prove useful points for consideration at Bombay.

1st. The point up to which the boat navigation may be most advantageously extended?

I think, *Ferozepoor* (950 miles from the mouth of the Indus.)

It contains a commanding castle, or keep, and it has recently been surrounded by a wall, and ditch, by the British Government, so as to render it secure from predatory attack.

Good Bazars have been laid out, and shops constructed; and it is rapidly filling with settlers.

Three Regiments are to be cantoned thereabouts for the future.

It is three miles from the Bank of the river, from Ferozepoor there are easy roads into all parts of the protected Shikh States, Puttialla, &c. are rich, and afford many objects for trade.

It is only fourteen marches (169 miles) from Ferozepoor to *Barr* in the valley of Pinjore; which is the place to which all European supplies for Subatho, and Simla, are at present sent. These supplies are now brought from Calcutta to Allahabad by Steamboat and thence 560 miles by land carriage or to the Ghurmucteesur Ghat on the Ganges and thence by Meerut, 206 miles.

The prices of European articles of luxury (which are in large and increasing demand) are enhanced nearly 50 per cent, by this long journey, above the Calcutta prices

A favorable voyage up the Sutledge, would enable a Bombay merchant (I should think) to undersell Calcutta, even in that (the Simla market.)

At Loodiana also is a Civil and Military station, the supply of which Ferozepoor would command.

2nd. On the opposite side of the Suttledge from Ferozepore are direct roads to Umritzur and Lahore the two principal cities of Runjeet Sing's dominions; the distance to such is short and the roads easy, and I think it not improbable that Lahore might thus be more easily reached than by the Ravee river (tho' the city is on its banks) owing to the much more tortuous course of the Ravee, as compared with the Sultledge. There is a place called Cussoor, but seven miles from the river, on the road to Lahore where much business is done, especially in saddlery, ironmongery of Seikh patterns, colored leathers, scarlet, green, and yellow, would meet ready market. It was formerly a very extensive place. Fancy articles of dress, silks, satins kincobs and jewellery, especially pearls and emeralds or imitation I think would be in demand in the Sheik cities as the chiefs and men of property are very dressy.

Carpenter's tools, adzes, saws, chisels, planes, and iron in bar or rod, I conjecture, would be very saleable.

4th. Descending the River, Moultan presents itself.

The Governor of this city is an enlightened administrator, perhaps it may be more easily reached by the Ravee. I have seen very handsome and very good carpets from Moultan.

5th. Bahawalpoor, (377 miles be'ow Ferozepoor) next presents itself. The place contains 20,000 inhabitants, the Shopkeepers are mostly Hindoos.

From this city I should think trade would find its way into our province of Hurrianna, to Hansi &c. and perhaps to Bowanee and Pallee places of great trade in Rajestan.

6th. The neighbourhood of Ooch is fertile and well cultivated, and probably produces many objects for trade.

7th. Bukkur (144 miles below Buthawalpoor.) This place seems made to command the commerce of the River.

To that place Steamers ought to ascend.

On the east side is Roree and at fifteen miles distance Khyspoor, the Capital of Meer Rustum Khan's dominions.

On the West side is Sukker and at twenty two miles Shikarpoor. The situation of this place points it out as the source for the supply of South West Afghanistan (and even of Persia) with European articles.

We then come into the Hyderabad states too well known to Bombay to require remarks from me.

From Bukkur to Hyderabad	178	miles.
To Tatta	53	"
Vikkur	70	"
Kotee	28	"
From Bukker to the Hujaamree mouth of the Indus	329	

The distances between certain noted places on the river Indus are as follows.

From Ferzpoor to Bahawulpoor 100 hours at the usual rate of Boats, *down the stream*; which at.

3½ Miles per hour, makes	377
From the latter to Mittankote....33¾ hour	108
— to Bukker.......42	136
— to Sehwan....... 3	107
— to Hydrabad.....22½	71
— to Tatta........16½	53
— to Vikkur.......23½	72
— to Kotee, where I found sea going Boats	72
	951

In the spring of last year Assistant Surgeon Gordon of the Bengal Service in charge of a shipment of goods from the Punjaub for Bombay, the property of Runjeet Sing, made the passage from Harreke on the Sutlege, 20 miles above Ferozepore to Vikkur at the mouth of the Indus in 2 months and 2 days, whereof the actual number of sailing days was only 30, being at the rate of 33⅓ miles a day, taking the distance at 1,000 miles, which just about agrees with Sir Henry Fane's estimate. In Dr. Gordon's Report, which will be found in the transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society of August 1838, it will be seen that this gentleman made minute remarks upon the state of the river, its currents and shallows, and the impediments to navigation existing throughout the whole line, and gives it as his opinion that no obstacle whatever presents itself to the establishment and complete success of Steam Navigation from the Sea upwards as far as Ferozepore.

" The current has so little force, scarcely ever amounting to three miles an hour, that steam vessels might be used with great advantage to tug laden boats against the stream. With their aid the passage from Bahawulpore to Hareke, would probably occupy only eight or ten days, while at present it can be effected with difficulty in a month and a half. Firewood is found in immense quantities throughout the whole course of the river, afforded by the dense jungles of tamarisk, which is used universally by the inhabitants as fuel, for which purpose it is well adapted. Depots, similar to those on the Mississippi, and other great rivers of America, where wood is used to supply the Steamers, might easily be stationed at proper intervals on the banks of the Gahra, which possess in their superior salubrity a most important advantage, over those of the Mississippi. Other supplies besides fuel, are cheap and abundant, and the people are civil and communicative."

Farther on the Report states.

" As far as the experience of two voyages can be depended on. (viz that of the fleet which accompanied and that of the one which followed me), it seems fair to conclude, that the distance from Hareke to the sea may be easily made in one month and a half, including stoppages, even when the river is at the lowest. Were boats however to leave the upper country in October and November, when the current has considerable force there can be little doubt that the sea might be reached in less than a month; other and most important advantages would result from commencing the voyage at the earlier period. The merchants bringing goods to Bombay would be enabled to remain there for some months, during which, they would have an opportunity of effecting their sales leisurely, and of taking advantage of any change in the market for the purchase of their return cargoes. They would likewise enter the Indus for the upward passage at the most favorable period of the year. It will be seen that I frequently met with strong southerly winds, which though they proved a serious hindrace to boats descending, would be of immense advantage to those ascending the river. The wind blows from the south as early as February, and prevails from the same direction till the middle or end of June, extending with tolerable regularity from the mouth of the river as high up as Sehwun; beyond which, though of frequent occurrence, it is less to be depended on. On the Gahra the wind during the same period, especially in the months of April, May, and early in June has a south westerly direction, affording considerable facilities to the upward navigation."

If any thing could shew more clearly than another the great saving of time and advantage to commerce that would be derived from the introduction of steam upon this River, the following farther Extract from Dr. Gordon's Report will be viewed as very conclusive on that point.

" But under the most favorable circumstances, the tedious process of tracking must be chiefly relied on; and it can scarcely be expected that laden boats should traverse in less then three months the great distance from the Sea to Hareke, against a stream having acquired accelerated force from the melting of the snow of the Himalayas.

Tracking too is attended by considerable difficulties for there are no roads on the banks of the river, and the tamarisk and grass jungles are so thick, that it is at all times a most laborious, and often a hopeless task to penetrate them. A good deal of lea way is likewise made in following the true channel as it crosses and recrosses the bed of the river. Although the average rate of the current is under three miles for the upper part of the river, and under two, for the lower; yet it frequently runs for short distances with much more rapidity, especially at the sharp angles in the windings of the river, or where its banks have been recently undermined. This occurrence which was always hailed with pleasure by us, would seriously impede the trackers, whose boats might, perhaps, in such situations, be liable to accidents from the falling of banks, though I am convinced that little danger need ever be apprehended from this cause."

These Extracts appear to us to form an appropriate supplement to the excellent Paper of the Commander in Chief, and when taken together we think they furnish much that is practical and useful for the guidance of those who may be turning their attention to the Indus either as the route into upper India, or as a new field of commercial enterprise.

Accident threw us in the way yesterday of a gentleman just arrived from Ferozepore on his way to England, who has kindly favoured us with the following *precis* of his journey.

From *Ferozepore* to *Buhawulpore*. 13 days	(Continued progress)
Buhawulpore to *Bukkur*, ...	10 days .... ditto
Bukkur to *Hyderabad*, ...	6½ days .... ditto
Hyderabad to *Vikkur*, ...	3½ days .... ditto

Making the entire distance 33 days from *Ferozepore* to *Vikkur*.

From *Vikkur* to *Bombay* 6½ days in a coasting Vessel, wind favourable.

And in addition he represents that the Boats are good and well managed, that the people are civil and well disposed and that throughout the whole passage he had a feeling of the most perfect security and was called upon to bear no privations or annoyances of any kind, though an invalid and requiring more than ordinary attention.

Who is to be appointed to fill the vacant seat at the Council Board has been the question in every man's mouth since the day that Mr. Dunlop took his departure. Hitherto we have looked to the Gazette in vain for his successor. Can it be that it is contemplated to keep the place open till his return, or until the Governor's arrival and in the meantime to administer the Government as if there was a *quorum* at the Council Board, in absence of that Gentleman and of the Commander-in-Chief We think it might be adviseable to consult the terms of the Act and particularly clauses 64 and 79, the last of which, if we do not greatly mistake its meaning, makes the act of any Member of Council quitting *India* a virtual resignation of his office and his allowances also. This is a matter that nearly concerns every member of the community, and none more nearly than those actually in the admintstration of affairs.

We understand that Major Roberts is to have the command of the new Levy of Irregular Horse in Cutch, and that Col. Hughes C. B. is to have the command of the 13th Regt. N. I.

Farther advices have been received from Aden of a date posterior to those brought by the Packet. They breathe a language the very reverse of desponding. It is now said that ever since the place fell into our hands, it has been perfectly quiet and that matters are looking quite healthy and flourishing. Meat, fowls and vegetables exist in abundance, the population is encreasing, and trade beginning to shew itself. Our own people are likewise becoming settled and reconciled to the place, evidence of which is evinced by several having written for their wives to join them. There is however a *per contra* to this flourishing view of affairs, so much at variance with last accounts, and that is, the Report that the 4th Regt. of N. I. at present in Bombay has received orders to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Aden.

We have been without any advices from the Gulph for upward of 20 days, but we understand that yesterday letters were received from Karak, through what channel we have not heard, with the intelligence that a body of troops had been moved from Sheraz to Bushire for the defence of the latter place, before which the Squadron under Admiral Maitland was hourly expected. That this Government is forced to pursue a severe line of Policy towards the king of Persia, little short perhaps of dispossessing him of his principal sea Port, or at least furnishing him with such employment in the south of his dominions as will preclude all chance of his intriguing or annoying us further on the side of Herat, has in a manner resulted, and become necessary, from the perverse line of conduct he has held towards England for sometime past. England would willingly have had him her friend and it is well known how far our Envoy went to secure this object, but every overture was rejected, the advice and friendship of others were preferred, and now he must take the consequences—The next news we shall have cannot fail to be very interesting. We observe that H. M. Ship *Cruizer* proceeds to join the Admiral to day, and it is moreover said that the Hon'ble Company's Cutter *Margaret* has got the same destination.

The following document published under authority of the Post Office Commission at Calcutta is intended to obviate the irregularities so much complained of in the transmission and delivery of letters to the several Corps composing the Bengal Force on the Indus. It might be advisable to have a similar Gazette issued from our Post Office, as applicable to the Bombay Force, which has not been entirely silent on the score of similar irregularities.

The whole of the Military Posts and Troops at present beyond the North West Frontier, being commonly understood to belong to 'THE ARMY OF THE INDUS,' Letters addressed to Officers as serving with that Force, are generally sent to the Head Quarters of it, from whence they have sometimes to be returned to Bukkur, Ferozepore, and other places in the rear, after much delay. To prevent the inconvenience and disappointment that such mistakes occasion, the following document, shewing the position of the different Corps and Departments at the date of the latest intelligence, for which I am indebted to the courtesy of the Adjutant General of the Bengal Army, is published for the information of Postmasters, and the Public in general.

JAMES RANKEN.
Agent for Post Office Enquiries.

Office of the Agent for Post Office Enquiries,
Deelhe, March 15 1839.

THE ARMY OF THE INDUS.

GENERAL STAFF.

Major General Sir Willoughby Cotton, K. C. B. & K, C. H. Commanding the Force.
Captain Willoughby Cotton, Her Majesty's 44th Foot, Aid-de-Camp.
——— H. Havelock, Her Majesty's 13th Foot, Aid-de-Camp.
Major Patrick Cragie, 38th Regt. N. I. Deputy Adjutant General.
——— W. Garden, 36th Regt. N. I. Deputy Quarter Master General.
Captain G Thomson, Engineers, Chief Engineer.
Major J. D. Parsons' 50th N. I. Deputy Commissary General.
Captain B, Bygrave, 5th N. I. Pay Master to the Force.
Surgeon J. Atkinson, 70th N. I. Superintending Surgeon.
——— R. M. M. Thomson, 14th N. I. Field Surgeon.
Assist. Surg. M. J. M. Rose, H. M's. 16th Lancers, Medical Storekeeper.
Brevet Major W. Hough, 48th N. I. Deputy J. A. General.
——— Captain C. Troup, do. do. Baggage Mastee.
——— Major W. Sage, do. do. Deputy Post Master.

DIVISIONAL STAFF.

Major General J. Thackwell, C. B. & K. H. Her Majesty's 3rd Light Dragoons, Commanding.
Cornet E. Roche, Her Majesty's 3rd Light Dragoons, Aid-de-Camp.
Major C. R. Cureton, H. M's. 16th Lancers, Assistant Adjutant General.
Lieutenant G. C. Crispin, 2nd Light Cavalry, Aid-de-Camp.

1st Division of Infantry.

Major General W. Nott, 42nd N. I. Commanding.
Ensign W. F. Hammersely, 41st do. Aid-de-Camp.
Lieutenant A. H. Duncan, 43rd do. ditto
Captain J. D. Douglas, 43rd do. Assistant Adjutant General.
——— J. Paton, 58th do. Assistant Quarter Master General.
Lieutenant J. Laughton, Engineers, Field Engineer.
Captain A. Watt, 27th Regt. N. I. Deputy Assist. Commissary General.
The Reverend A. Hammond, Chaplain.

BRIGADE STAFF.

Cavalry Brigade.

Brigadier R. Arnold, Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, Commanding.
Lieutenant R. Pattison, Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, Aid-de-Camp.
Brevet Capt. C. F. Havelock, Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, Major of Rrigade.
Lieutenant G. B. Reddie, 29th N. I., Sub-Assist Commissary General.
Brevet Major H. Hay, 2nd Light Cavy., Acting Depy. Assist. Qr. Mr. General.
CORPS.—2nd Regt. Light Cavalry; Her Majesty's 16th Lancers; 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry; 4th Regiment Local Horse; A Ressallah of the 1st Local Horse.

Artillery.

Brigadier C. Graham, C. B. Horse Arty, Commanding (at Ferozepore
Brevet Captain J. B. Backhouse, Horse Artillery, Major of Brigade.
Captain E. F. Day, 5th Battalion Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance.
Lieutenant G. Newbolt, 31st N. I., Sub-Assistant Commissary General.
CORPS.—2nd Troop 2nd Brigade Horse Artillery, 4th Company 2nd Battalion 2nd Company 6th Battalion.

1st Brigade.

Brigadier R. H. Sale, C. B. Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, Commanding.
Lieutenant J. S. Wood, do. do. do. Aid-de-Camp.
Brevet Major T. C. Squire, H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry, Major of Brig.
Lieutenant R. S. Simpson, 27th Regt. N. I. Sub-Assist. Commy Gel.
CORPS.—16th Regt. Native Infantry, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry. 48th Regiment Native Infantry.

2nd Brigade

Major General W. Nott, 72d N. I., in Command of the 1st Division of Infantry.
Lieut Colonel W. H. Dennie, C. B., H. M.'s 13th Foot, in Command.
Ensign G. Wade, Her Majesty's 13th Foot, Acting Aid-de-Camp.
Captain T. Polwhele, 42nd N. I. Major of Rrigade.
CORPS.—42nd 31st, and 43rd Regiment N. I.

4th Brigade.

Brigadier A. Roberts, European Regt. Commanding.
Lieutenant J. G. Gerrard, European Regt. Aid-de-Camp.
Captain A. W. Taylor, do. do. Major of Brigade.
CORPS,—Europ an Regt., 37th Regt. N. I. at BUKKUR. 35th Regt. N. I. 2nd and 3rd Companies Sappers and Miners.

The following lately formed a portion of the ARMY OF THE INDUS, and now appertains to the

SIRHIND DIVISION.

DIVISIONAL STAFF.

2nd Division of Infantry.

FEROZEPORE.

Major General A. Duncan, 5th N. I. Commanding.
Lieutenant A. H. Duncan, 43rd N. I., Aid-de-Comp with his Regt.
Captain C. W. Haig, 5th Regt. N. I. Aid-de-Camp.
Ensign J. A. Duncan, Her Majesty's 13th Foot, Aid-de-Camp.
Captain W. G Cooper, 71st N. I. Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the Sirhind Division.
Lieutenant A. Landers, 44th N. I. Officiating Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General 2nd class.
Lieutenant H. H. Duncan, Engineers, Field Engineer.
Lieutenant J. Skinner, 61st N. I. Deputy Assistant Commissary Genel.
The Reverend R. Eteson, Chaplain.

BRIGADE STAFF.

3rd Brigade, Ferozepore.

Brigadier G. P. Wymer, 27th N. I. Commanding.
Lieutenant T. Young, 2nd N. I. Officiating Major of Brigade.
CORPS.—5 Ressallas, 1st Regiment Local Horse, 3rd Company 2nd Battalion Foot Artillery.
27th, 2nd, and 5th Regiments N. I.
The Head Quarters 1st Local Horse, at Hansi.
Her Majesty's 3rd Buffs, marched for Meerutt 7th March, 1839.

AT LOODEEANA.

3rd Troop 2nd Brigade Horse Artillery.
20th and 53rd Regiments N. I.
2 Ressallahs 1st Local Horse.

AT SHIKARPORE WITH SHAH SOOJAH'S FORCE.

4th Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery.

J. R. LUMLEY.—Major General, *Adjutant General of the Army.*

Doubtless many of our Readers have been equally in the Dark with ourselves as to the fact of a Musical treat being to be had 3 times a week at Colabah from the Band of H. M. 6th. We invite attention to a letter on this subject in our columns to-day, and cordially join with our correspondent in entreating the public, and particularly that fair portion of it, in the sunshine of whose smiles and favor all men love to bask, to break out of the old beaten track of the Esplanade and to bestow a por- of their favor and of the light of their countenances upon the aspirants at Colaba. The music must be good, else it is unlike every thing else appertaining to that gallant Regiment.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

The King of NAPLES is represented as exceedingly embarrassed by the state of the public mind in Sicily. In order (as was said) to vex the *noblesse* of that island, who are "too liberal," His Majesty has abolished all that remained of the feudal system in that part of his dominions.—Times, Jan. 22.

Lady Barham has succeeded the Countess of Charlemont as the Lady in Waiting on the Queen, and Lady Harriet Clive has replaced the Hon. Mrs. George Campbell as Woman of the Bedchamber in Waiting, Sir Robert Otway has succeeded Colonel Armstrong as the Groom in Waiting on Her Majesty.—Times, Jan. 22

For these two or three days past a considerable improvement has taken place in the Portuguese Stocks, and the cause, to the present time, has been kept a profound secret. We hear that the rise is owing to a negotiation now going on between our government and that of the Portuguese, for the purchase of the Azores by the British government, and for which £1,200,000 has been offered.—Standard.

We are told the Government is seriously determined to clear Spithead of the wreck of the *Royal George*, and that Colonel Paisley is forthwith to undertake the business.—Sun.

A cup was won at the Tivoli Pigeon-ground, yesterday, by Mr. Warde, 31 yards, killing 12 birds, beating Lord Bury by one bird, and the Baron D'Ivry by two. Captain Johnson, R. N., killed 8; the Viscount Corberon 8; and the Count Montesque 5.—On Saturday a match will be shot (six subs.) for a pair of John Manton's duelling-pistols in case, complete, at 12 o'clock.

The Deanery of Exeter is in the gift of the Crown, and it is said that the brother of Lord Ebrington, the Hon. and Rev. J. Fortescue, is likely to obtain it.—(Bath Journal.)

The Marquis of Hastings and a party of seven gentlemen, visiting the noble Marquis, at Castle Donnington, Derbyshire, at a grand *battue* last week, killed upwards of 600 head of game in the preserves attached to Donnington Park, in a few hours.—(Herald.)

Several experiments have lately been made in presence of a number of noblemen and gentlemen of rank, with a curious invention having for its object the prevention of accidents from horses in harness taking fright or wilfully running away. The machinery with but trifling expense can be applied to carriages, cabs, or any other description of vehicles and its mode of operation is as follows:—A spring or a silken line similar to a bell pull is affixed to the most convenient part of a carriage or cab, and attached underneath the conveyance to a spindle or small steel bar near the axle-tree. This spring being touched or line pulled, immediately causes the spindle to set in motion two small cogwheels, which act on each other and which are close to the nave of the wheel and thus a pair of reins manufactured of catgut, and covered with leather from the horses' bits, and attached to the spindle, are wound up on the principle of a crane, in a few seconds and the wild career of the restive animals stopped, yet at the same time so gradually as not to injure them by bringing them too suddenly on their haunches. The operator must keep the line in his hand until the object be effected and instantly on his releasing the same from his grasp the check on the horses will be removed and the animals set at liberty. It is stated that a child inside the carriage can with case and pleasure stop the most spirited and powerful cattle supposing the reins to be broken or the coachman's command over a vicious or unruly team lost. The invention is patented.—Atlas Jan. 5.

The *Messager* observes with great justice on the lamented death of the Duchess Alexander of Wurtemburg—" Her Royal Highness honoured the exalted rank in which she was born by all the qualities of her heart and her mind. She practised benevolence with those modest graces that give it an additional charm, and she cultivated the fine arts with a degree of talent that would have ensured the reputation of an artist. Her Royal Highness has paid for the happiness of being a mother by the cruel malady under which she has fallen. From whom could death have collected a more ample spoil?—All the graces of youth, the affection of an august family, the tenderness of a husband, the joys of a mother that pure happiness derived from the joint desire and ability to do good and those elevated enjoyments attached to the cultivation of literature and the fine arts! Who can refrain from mourning over so sad a destiny?"

The following touching and beautiful tribute to the memory of the lamented young Princess has reached us from the pen of Mrs. Gore:

LINES.

ON THE DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF WURTEMBERG.

Not that her highborn Sires enshrouded lie.
With regal circlets on their marble brows; (1)
Not that her race derives its majesty
From the sole King inconstant France avows; (2)
Not that, environ'd by a courtier train,
Her girlhood grew amid the great and brave—
Blend we this tribute with the mournful strain,
Breathing its Requiem o'er her early grave!

No! she was more than this, and more than them—
Unfading laurels round her brow were twined,
For Genius crown'd her with its diadem,
And stamp'd her with the majesty of mind!—
E'en now, while Royal hearts, in anguish wild,
Grieve for a daughter lost, an angel flown,
Immortal Fame adopts her as its child.
And the world's echoes claim her for their own!

So long as stands yon stately palace, whence
A nation's gather'd glories have effaced
The stains bequeath'd by kingly impotence,
The avenging sentence by a people traced;
So long as pilgrims from Earth's scatter'd lands
Upon its gorgeous halls bewilder'd gaze,
Lost one!—the bright creation of thy hands (3)
Shall win the fervent promptings of their praise.

Lingering beside that image chaste and pure,
On which thine energies of youth were spent,
To form, while art's sublime decrees endure,
To Jeanne and thee a deathless monument;—
" This," will they say—" this was the work of one
Who from the pomp of courts in silence stole,
To wake existence in the senseless stone,
And gift it with the instincts of her soul!

" Thrice worthy daughter of a line of kings,
Undazzled by the vanities of state.
She scorn'd communion with the creeping things
That grovel round the footsteps of the great.
And lo! the spirits of the mighty dead,
Bright with the radiance of a higher sphere,
Haunted her solitude, and, ere they fled,
Reveal'd the inspirations treasured here!"

Such—such will be posterity's acclaim;
Alas! how vain to check one bitter tear
Of those who cheer'd thee in each noble aim,
Of those to whom thine every breath was dear!
Young wife and mother of a year!—for whom
The prayers of countless multitudes arise,—
Go!—sink in peace into thy blameless tomb,
Go!—soar immortal to thy kindred skies!

PROFUSION AND POVERTY IN LONDON.—London City is famed for its feasts. Turtle, and all that should accompany turtle, are the frequent fare, not only of Mayors and Aldermen, but of the humblest members of the Common Council, who are on the numerous

(1) The Counts of Artois, at Eu. (2) Henri IV.
(3) The Statue of Jeanne d'Arc in the gallery at Versailles.

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committees for managing the civic property and revenues. Their wives and daughters are indulged with "hops," and excursions in gilded barges, with red-coated boatmen and trumpeters, on the Thames. The Recorder, Common Serjeant, and other functionaries are most liberally rewarded by the Corporation. Money is never scarce when a present to a great man, a subscription to a statue, or a medal commemorative of some notable event, is proposed. The splendour of the Mansion-house, and the hospitalities of the annual City Lord, are maintained at an expense of £25,000 a-year. In the midst of this profusion—in the very focus of guzzling—within sound of the fiddling at Alderman's "hops"—wretched creatures may be perishing for want, because there is "no poor-house in the City." The readers will scarcely credit this; for he knows that there are prisons wherein the guilty, tempted by want to commit crimes within the City boundaries, receive shelter and food: nevertheless certain it is that there is no place in great gorgeous & guttling London which properly can be called a refuge for the destitute. This disgraceful fact was avowed on Tuesday last, before the Lord Mayor, in public session at the Mansion-house.—Spectator Jan. 5.

Dr. Lardner has discovered by experiments recently made on the Liverpool and Manchester railway, that the atmosphere is an opponent to railway speed more formidable than has ever been suspected. At thirty-two miles an hour, the resistance it offers is nearly eighty per cent. of all that the steam power has to encounter, and it increases in a proportion so enormously greater than the speed that there is not the slightest possibility of any such velocity of transit being gained as some (and among them none more ardently than Dr. Lardner himself) have anticipated. It is ascertained that even forty miles an hour cannot be maintained except at a cost which amounts practically to a prohibition.—Atlas Jan. 5.

TIMES.—Jan. 24.

Our readers will recollect that a few weeks ago we directed their attention to an English reprint of "the Constitutions of the Society of Jesuits," wherein the structure, designs, and spirit of that fraternity (as far as its systematic caution has ventured to embody these in words) are authoritatively, though guardedly, disclosed. What induced us to notice the work was a deep-rooted conviction, founded on a careful and extensive induction of facts, that our own country, even Protestant England, is at this moment the principal sphere of the brotherhood's machinations; and that, from the swarms of its unsuspected emissaries now in this kingdom,—wearing all sorts of disguises,—worming themselves into every social circle,—conducting or suborning the liberal press,—commanding access to families as teachers of French, Italian, German, painting, dancing, and music,—many of them instilling their diluted poison as literary *redacteurs*, compilers of school-books, or penny magazine writers, and all of them working indefatigably, not only in disseminating a muffled Romanism by means of tracts, historical perversions, and romantic tales, but in decoying the thoughtless and inexperienced to attend to the imposing sensualities of Popish worship—our persuasion, our strong persuasion is, that unless this abominable confederacy be seasonably frustrated, all the highest hopes and energies of our country must eventually be trampled to the dust by the cloven hoof of Rome. It will not do to tell us that our apprehensions are merely visionary. Too well do we know the contrary. Not a private company, or public conveyance, can one enter in which we do not find that the agents and apologists of Popery, backed in many cases by a morbid Protestant liberalism, obtrude their doctrines and disclaimers with an earnestness which, while too often unrebutted by the well-informed, is generally surrendered to by the weak with credulity and self-applause. The Romish ministerial press (all the Papists are Whigs now a-days) will doubtless denounce us for this declaration; but, thank God, we despise their spite as much as we should loathe their fawning; and accordingly, being thoroughly assured that the Jesuits need only to be known in order to be defeated in their vile conspiracy against the religion, liberties, and property of England, we take every opportunity of unmasking these diabolical intriguers, and of placing before our unwary country the evidences of its impending danger.

Fortunately the ambitions designs and stealthy march of modern Popery have called forth on the Protestant side a number of distinguished writers, whose learning and abilities seem scarcely inferior to those of Archbishop Wake and others, who gave that blow to the analogous struggle of Romanism under James II., from which it has taken a century and a half to recover. In addition to the recent article in the *Quarterly*, to which we have repeatedly directed public attention, our table is literally covered with publications upon this important controversy, partly new, and partly of older date, to all of which, though our limited leisure precludes the possibility of particularising them, we cordially wish success; but some of these works, independently of the capital justice which they inflict upon the standing errors of the Papacy, bear so forcibly upon its more offensive aspects and movements in our own day, that to pass them in utter silence would really be an act of treachery to the Protestant cause. There is one volume especially, which though published so far back as the year 1687, appears to us to be preeminently adapted to the exigencies of the present time—a volume of tracts, contributed severally by Tennison, Fowler, Sherlock, Patrick, &c., entitled "The Notes of the Church, as laid down by Cardinal Bellarmine, examined and Confuted." We have read that volume (now rather scarce, we believe) with great interest and admiration. It is written with rare argumentative power, as well as caustic wit. In fact, it leaves "the Mother of Abomination" not a rag to cover her nakedness; and the reason we refer to it just now is to say, that if it were slightly modernised in style, omitting the name of Bellarmine and dealing exclusively with the *system* he professed to vindicate, a republication of those tracts separately, in a cheap form, for general distribution, would furnish Protestants with an excellent defensive armoury, which even babes might profitably use. This hint, we trust, will not be lost sight of.

In a different, though equally valuable, style of demonstration, "the dangerous nature of Popish power" is ably established by the Rev. Dr. Kenney, rector of St. Olave's, Southwark, in his newly published work under that title, which we have carefully read and can highly recommend. That there is now in England a formidable confederacy of Romish bishops, peers, commoners, and priests, striving with renewed energy to promote the dangerous power of their hierarchy, and to raise its authority *above the civil laws*," may be regarded as the fundamental proposition which Dr. Kenny undertakes to prove: and the facts adduced by him in the course of his lucid and learned induction, drawn partly from recent history, and partly from contemporaneous experience, are such as must at once command the assent and justify the fears of every intelligent Protestant. We have shown on former occasions that the governing artifice of Popery in the present day is to exhibit as near an approach to Protestanism as is compatible with its ulterior ends; and for this purpose to palliate its more offensive dogmas, or even to disclaim them altogether, so as to seduce the ignorant and unwary. In persuance of this crafty policy, it is the modern practice in Popish chapels to deliver plausible discourses upon the necessity of prayer, of repentence—not penance, observe—nay, even of faith in the imputed righteousness of Christ; and to such an extent are superficial hearers betrayed thereby, that the difference between the Romish and Christian churches is declared by many to consist more in forms than in substance; while, in all Popish addresses on grand occasions, when laying foundation stones, opening chapels, consecrating cathedrals, and what not, the utmost care is taken so to impose upon non-Popish auditors, as even to elicit from newspapers the complimentary testimony that "the lessons inculcated were in no degree discordant with the Scriptural doctrines and beautiful liturgy of our own Reformed Church." Now, Dr. Kenney shows that this base trick on the part of the English Romanists is precisely that which was formerly employed by Richelieu and Bossuet to gull the Protestants of France. In the absence of any professed or real modification in the *authorised* formularies of Rome, Bossuet constructed a specious and unprincipled "exposition of Catholic doctrine," wherein he asserted, without scruple, whatever was most likely to achive the conversion of Protestants, representing to them the doctrines of Romanism in an imposing and unwarranted sense (carefully suppressing its persecuting principles), assuring them that its doctrines had been misunderstood and misrepresented; declaring that no substantial objections remained to their re-union with the holy church; and then, when this flexible conciliator imagined that a different procedure might prosecuted with advantage, forth he stands as the avowed adviser of all the persecution and butchery which disgraced the reign of Louis XIV., on revoking the edict of Nantes. That the work of Bossuet, though nominally accredited by the Sovereign Pontiff, was only a collusive imposture, for the single purpose of ensnaring *Protestants*, is evident from the fact, that when M. Imbert, a French priest, persisted in inculcating Bossuet's semi-Protestant doctrine upon a *Romish* flock, he was immediately arraigned and punished by the Pope's exclesiastical tribunals.

With the Romish priests, now prosecuting in England an enormous gin-palace traffic in spiritual frauds (compounded to suit the taste of those indifferent Protestants, who, if they can only get their conscience does upon trust, care very little indeed about a future reckoning), the artifices and misrepresentations of their French model are in constant use. Indeed the modern "Declaration of the Catholic (Popish) Bishops in Great Britain" is, as Doctor Kenney proves, founded unequivocally upon Bossuet's "Exposition," not only containing the same palliations of Romanist doctrine, but exhibiting in its preamble almost a transcript from the first part of the tract entitled "Papist Misrepresented," &c., which was so ably refuted by Stilling fleet. Again we strongly recommend the whole of Dr. Kenney's volume to the serious consideration of our Protestant countrymen; and, in conclusion, we present them with the following flagitious specimen of Popish jugglery, which a Jesuit priest had confided to married lady of out acequaintance, who having been insidiously ensnared into Ramanism, has recently been rescued from it as by a miracle:—

"HOLY CHARM.

H.

I. † S

"This revelation was made by the mouth of our Lord Jesus Christ to those three saints, namely, St. Elizabeth, St. Clare, and St. Bridget, they being desirious to know something in particular of the blessed passion of our Lord and saviour Jesus Christ.

"First—I received 30 cuffs 40 blows in the garden, 7 falls on my way to Annas's house 444 scourges upon the shoulders with whips 330 times my hair was torn, I had 30 blows in thes teeth, I have breathed 8883 sighs, 25 times I was dragged by the beard, and I received 5 mortal wounds on the cross.

"Secondly—All men or women that will say 7 paters, 7 aves and a creed daily, in honour of the blessed passion of our Lord and saviour Jesus Christ, for the space of 15 years, they shall obtain five graces; They shall receive plenary indulgence and remission of their sins. 2. They will not suffer the pains of purgatory. 3. If it happen that they die before 15 years be ended, they shall obtain the same grace as well as if they suffered martyrdom. 4. In point of death, I will not come myself alone to receive his *own soul*, but also his *parents*, if they be in purgatory. 5. I will *convert* them into everlasting bliss.

"Thirdly—This revelation hath thes virtues, that whosoever shall carry it about him shall be free from his enemies, neither will be die of any sudden death; and if there be any woman with child that carry this revelation about with her, she shall feel no pain in child-birth; and in whatever part of the house this revelation shall lie, it shall not be infected with any contagious diseases, or any other evil, and whosoever shall carry it about him the glorious Virgin Mary will show herself to him 10 days before his death."

EAST INDIA COMPANY—MEETING OF PROPRIETORS.

Yesterday a meeting of proprietors of stock in the East India Company was held at the London Tavern, to take into consideration the best means of promoting the election of Colonel Sykes to a seat in the direction on the next vacancy. The meeting was fully attended and among others who were present were Major-Gen. Briggs, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Sutherland, Major G. Willoch, Sir J. Hansler, Mr. Hume, M. P., Sir P. Laurie etc. Sir C. Forbes was called to the chair, and expressed his conviction that should Col. Sykes be placed in the direction of the East India Company, he would promote the happiness of the people of India. Having served for 27 years in India, the gallant colonel was well qualified for the office of a director. Sir P. Laurie considered that a preference ought to be given to parties who had long been resident in India. The East India Comdany was not now a mercantile body, and it was, therefore, especially desirable that parties who had served in India should be elected. This was especially the case with Col. Sykes, who, independently of his general knowledge of the laws and customs of India, was also a scientific man. He concluded by moving a resolution to the above effect, which was seconded by Mr. Arbuthnot, and carried. —Maj.-Gen. Briggs proposed the next resolution, and expatiated upon the necessity of having men in the East India direction who were all qualified by residence in that country, where 100,000,000 inhabitants were ruled over by 631 European civil officers. After some remarks in favour of the qualifications of Colonel Sykes to be chosen as a director, he concluded by moving the following resolution:—"That the early part of Colonel Syke's military career, which was devoted to the attainment of an intimate acquaintance with the character and constitution of the native army, his proficiency in the native languages, and his constant intercourse for a period of years with the agricultural population of the Mahratta territories, whilst he held the office of statistical reporter to the Bombay government, enable him to acquire that thorough knowledge of the resources of the country, and the social condition of the people of India, which peculiarly qualifies him for a seat in the East India direction." The resolution was seconded by Major-Gen. Sir J. Sutherland, and carried. —Other resolutions were adopted to carry into effect the objects of the meeting, and Col. Sykes having returned thanks for the assistance afforded him, Mr. Hume addressed the meeting, and expressed his conviction that the East India Directors did NOT take that interest in promoting the welfare of the natives of India that they ought to do. He was anxious to see Col. Sykes elevated to the directorship, as he (Mr. Hume) thought that the misrule which existed would be corrected. The ruling power in India was the military, and he considered that the civil power had been too much neglected. He proposed the thanks of the meeting to Sir C. Forbes for his conduct in the chair that day. Sir C. Forbes expressed his acknowledgments, and hoped to see the intercourse between Great Britain and India greatly facilitated. He was happy to see three natives of India in that room, belonging to the Bombay Dock-yard, who had arrived in this country to improve themselves in the art of ship-building. There were also present two Mahometans, the one the envoy to this country from the Rajah of Sattarah. He should be happy to see these visits repeated—*Times, Jan.*, 9.

THE STATE AND PROSPECT OF THE JEWS.

(From a Correspondent.)

"What is to become of the Jews!" is a question that must as often occur to the reflecting statesman as to the reader of the ancient prophecies. Wherever he turns his eye he beholds a people exiled and scattered, persecuted and despised, as a body ground almost to powder by the iron hand of poverty; and yet, everywhere intelligent, learned, and possessed of unbounded influence, and however paradoxical it may sound, of immense wealth; inhabitants of all countries, but at home in none; apparently a mass of disjointed fragments, but in reality knit together in the most intimate religious and national union, and in continual and rapid communication with their brethren in all parts of the world. What, then, is to become of them? Some of the continental statesmen solve the enigma by an attempt at amalgamation, and think that the ties of religion and nationality, which have stood the wear and tear of 18 centuries, are to be rent assunder by the simple process of naturalization. Very similar is the expectation of the church of Rome and of most sectarians. Looking upon their own little communion as the church and people of God, they appropriate to themselves the promises of future glory which Hebrew prophets have announced to the Hebrew people, and think that by the process of conversion the Jews will gradually melt down and be lost in the Christian church. The great writers of the Anglican church, adopting an interpretation more worthy of their faith and their scholarship, trace out for the children of Abraham a destiny more congenial to their hitherto marvellous history, the main features of which are ably delineated in an article on Lord Lindsay's travels in the last number of the *Quarterly Review*

The writer, treading in the steps of Bishops Lowth, Butler, Horsley, and Van Mildert, has turned the public attention to the claims which the Jewish people still have upon the land of Israel as their rightful inheritance, and their consequent political importance in the progress of that great struggle which has already commenced in the East, and which threatens soon to absorb the regards and energies of the old world, possibly of the new also. The subject may be new to many of our readers, but it is one deserving the solemn consideration of a people possessing an oriental empire of such vast extent. The article breathes also a spirit of kindness towards a deeply injured people and a freedom from prejudice which does honour to the author. No people on the face of the earth has been so little understood and so grossly misrepresented as the Jewish, but no wonder, for no people ever did so much to misrepresent and caricature themselves as the Jews have done in the maxims and legends of the Talmud. A new era is, however, commencing. The Jews themselves in London as elsewhere, are taking steps to abdicate the follies and intolerance of Rabbinism, and Christians at the same moment begin to renounce their most unchristian prejudice.

The following extracts from a journal so highly respectable as the *Quarterly Review* must tend to prove to the Jews that the feelings of those whose opinions are worth having are those of kindliness and good will.

After a notice of Lord Lindsay's work, the author thus proceeds:—

"We have alluded, in the commencement of this article, to the growing interest manifested in behalf of the Holy Land. This interest is not confined to the Christians—it is shared and avowed by the whole body of the Jews, who no longer conceal their hope and their belief that the time is not far distant when 'the Lord shall set his hand again the second time to recover the remant of his people which shall be left, from Assyria, and from Egypt, and from Pathros, and from Cush, and from Elam, and from Shinar, and from Hamath, and from the islands of the sea; and shall set up an ensign for the nations, and shall assemble the outcasts of Israel, and shall gather together the dispersed of Judah from the four corners of the earth.'—Isaiah xi., 11.

"Doubtless, this is no new sentiment among the children of the dispersion. The novelty of the present day does not lie in the indulgence of such a hope by that most venerable people; but in their fearless confession of the hope, and in the approximation of spirit between Christians and Hebrews, to entertain the same belief of the future glories of Israel, to offer up the same prayer, and look forward to the same consummation. In most former periods a development of religious feeling has been followed by a persecution of the ancient people of God; from the days of Constantine to Leo XII. the disciples of Christ have been stimulated to the oppression of the children of Israel; and Heaven alone can know what myriads of that suffering race fell beneath the *piety* of the Crusaders, as they marched to recover the sepulchre of their Saviour from the hands of the infidels. But a mighty change has come over the hearts of the Gentiles; they seek now the temporal and eternal peace of the Hebrew people; societies are established in England and Germany to diffuse among them the light of the gospel; and the increasing accessions to the parent institution in London attest the public estimation of its principles and services. * * *

"But a more important undertaking has already been begun by the zeal and piety of those who entertain an interest for the Jewish nation. They have designed the establishment of a church at Jerusalem, if possible on Mount Zion itself, where the order of our service and the prayers of our liturgy shall daily be set before the faithful in the Hebrew language. A considerable sum has been collected for these purposes; the missionaries are already resident on the spot; and nothing is wanting but to complete the purchase of the ground on which to erect the sacred edifice. Mr. Nicolayson, having received ordination at the hands of the Bishop of London, has been appointed to the charge; and Mr. Pieriz, a Hebrew convert, is associated in the duty. The service meanwhile proceeds, though 'the ark of God is under curtains; and a small but faithful congregation of proselytes hear daily the Evangelical verities of our church on the mount of the Holy City itself, in the language of the prophets, and in the spirit of the apostles. To any one who reflects on this event it must appear one of the most striking that have occurred in modern days perhaps in any days since the corruptions began in the church of Christ. It is well known that for centuries the Greek, the Romanist, the Armenian, and the Turk, have had their places of worship in the city of Jerusalem, and the latitudinarianism of Ibrahim Pasha had lately accorded that privilege to the Jews. The pure doctrines of the Reformation, as embodied and professed in the church of England, have alone been unrepresented amidst all these corruptions; and Christianity has been contemplated both by Mussulman and Jew as a system most hateful to the creed of each, a compound of mummery and image-worship.

"It is surely of vital importance to the cause of our religion that we should exhibit it in its pure and apostolical form to the children of Israel. We have already mentioned that they are returning in crowds to their ancient land; we must provide for the converts an orthodox and spiritual service, and set before the rest, whether residents or pilgrims, a worship as enjoined by our Saviour himself, 'a worship in spirit and in truth,'—its faith will then be spoken of through the whole world. A great benefit of this nature has resulted from the Hebrew services of the London Episcopal Chapel; it has not only afforded instruction and opportunity of worship to the converted Israelite, but has formed a point of attraction to foreign Jews on a visit to this country, and has been largely commented on in many of the Hebrew journals published in Germany. In the purity of our worship they confess our freedom from idolatry; and in the sound of the language of Moses and the prophets, they forget that we are Gentiles. But if this be so in London, what will it be in the Holy City? They will hear the Psalms of David, in the very words that fell from his inspired lips, once more chanted on the holy hill of Zion; they will see the whole book of the law and the prophets laid before them, and hear it read at the morning and evening oblation; they will admire the church of England, with all its comprehensive fulness of doctrine, truth, and love, like a pious and humble daughter, doing filial homage to that church first planted at Jerusalem, which is the mother of us all. Our soul-stirring and soul-satisfying liturgy—in Hebrew—its deep and tender devotion—the evengelical simplicity of its ritual—will form, in the mind of the Jew, an inviting contrast to the idolatry and superstition of the Latin and eastern churches; its enlarged charity will affect his heart, and its scriptural character demand his homage. It is surely a high privilege reserved to our church and nation to plant the true cross on the holy hill of Zion; to carry back the faith we thence received by the apostles; and uniting, as it were, the history, the labours, and the blood of the primitive and Protestant martyrs, 'light such a candle in Jerusalem as by God's blessing shall never be put out.'

"But this privilege will not be unaccompanied by practical benefits to the character and position of our own establishment. Whatever promotes the study and reverence of the Hebrew Scriptures promotes, in a similar degree, the honour and stability of the church of England. Her appointed orders, her liturgical services, her decent splendour, her national endowments, are 'according to the pattern that God showed us in the Mount.' The principle of an establishment then received the august sanction of the divine wisdom; and whether we look back to the earliest periods of the Jewish history, or forward to the day of their future glory, as displayed in the concluding chapters of Ezekiel, we shall find that a national and established church is ever a main portion of the polity of the people of God. The arch-assailants of our Zion are well aware of this truth, and seek, therefore, to disparage the Old Testament by a contemptuous or exclusive preference of the New!—irreverently excluding from their 'Christian' catalogue the 'Law, the Prophets, and the Psalms,' they ascribe to the Gospels and Epistles *alone* the title of the *Christians Scriptures*! And they are wise in their generation,—perceiving, as they do, that the co-ordinate authority and mutual dependence of all parts of the written word would manifest that Saviour of Mankind, no less in the temporal than in the spiritual necessities of his church, 'came not to destroy, but to fulfil.'

"The growing interest manifested for those regions, the larger investment of British capital, and the confluence of British travellers and strangers from all parts of the world, have recently induced the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to station there a representative of our Sovereign, in the person of a vice-consul. This gentleman set sail for Alexandria at the end of last September—his residence will be fixed at Jerusalem, but his jurisdictions will extend to the whole country within the ancient limits of the Holy Land: he is thus accredited, as it were to the former kingdom of David and the twelve tribes. The soil and climate of Palestine are singularly adapted to the growth of produce required for the exigencies of Great Britain; the finest cotton may be obtained in almost unlimited abundance; silk and madder are the staple of the country, and olive-oil is now, as it ever was, the very fatness of the land. Capital and skill are alone required: the presence a British officer, and the increased security of property which his presence will confer, may invite them from these islands to the cultivation of Palestine; and the Jews, who will betake themselves to agriculture in no other land,* having found in the English Consul a mediator between their people and the Pasha, will probably return in greater numbers, and become once more the husbandmen of Judæa and Galilee.

"This appointment has been conceived and executed in the spirit of true wisdom. Though we cannot often commend the noble Lord's official proceedings we must not withhold our meed of gratitude for the act, nor of praise for the zeal with which he applied himself to great preliminary difficulties, and the ability with which he overcame them. It is truly a national service: at all times it would have been expedient, but now it is necessary. To pass over commercial advantages—which the country will best perceive in the experience of them—we may discern a manifest benefit to our political position. We have done a deed which the Jews will regard as an honour to their nation, and have thereby conciliated a body of well-wishers in every people under heaven. Throughout the East they nearly monopolize the concerns of traffic and finance, and maintain a secret not uninterrupted intercourse with their brethren in the West. Thousands visit Jerusalem in every year and parts of the globe, and carry back to their respective bodies that intelligence which guides their conduct and influence their sympathies. So rapid and accurate is their mutual communication, that Frederick the Great confessed the earlier and superior intelligence obtained through the Jews of all affairs of moment. Napoleon knew well the value of an Hebrew alliance, and endeavoured to reproduce in the capital of France the spectacle of the ancient Sanhedrim, which, basking in the sunshine of imperial favour, might give laws to the whole body of the Jews throughout the habitable world, and aid him, no doubt, in his audacious plans against Poland and the East. His scheme, it is true, proved abortive, for the mass of the Israelites were by no means inclined to merge their hopes in the destinies of the empire—exchange Zion for Montmartre, and Jerusalem for Paris. The few liberal unbelievers whom he attracted to his view ruined his projects with the people by their impious flattery, and averted the whole body of the nation by blending, on the 15th of August, the cipher of Napoleon and Josephine with the unutterable name of Jehovah, and elevating the imperial eagle above the representation of the ark of the covenant. A misconception, in fact, of the character of the people has vitiated all the attempts of various sovereigns to better their condition; they have sought to amalgamate them with the body of their subjects not knowing or not regarding the temper of the Hebrews, and the plain language of Scripture, that 'the people shall dwell alone, and shall not be reckoned among the nations.'

"That which Napoleon designed in his violence and ambition, thinking 'to destroy nations not a few,' we may wisely and legitimately undertake for the maintenance of our empire. The affairs of the East are lowering on Great Britain, but it is singular and providential that we should at this moment have executed a measure which will almost assure us the co-operation of the eastern Jews, and kindle in our behalf the sympathies of nearly 2,000,000 in the heart of the Russian dominion. These hopes rest on no airy foundation; but, pleasing as they are, we cannot disguise our far greater satisfaction that, in the step just taken, in the appointment just made, England has attained the praise of being the first of the Gentile nations that has ceased '*to tread down Jerusalem*.'" This is, indeed, no more than justice, since she was the first to set the evil and cruel example of banishing the whole people in a body from her inhospitable bosom. France next, and then Spain, aped our unchristian and foolish precedent. Spain may have exceeded us in barbarity; but we invented the oppression, and preceded her in the infliction of it."

* Dr. Henderson says of the Polish Jews—"Comparatively few of the Jews learn any trade, and most of those attempts which have been made to accustom them to agricultural habits have proved abortive. Some of those who are in circumstances of affluence possess houses, and other immoveable property; but the great mass of the people seem destined to sit loose from every local tie, and are waiting, with anxious expectation, for the arrival of the period when, in pursuance of the Divine promise, they shall be restored to what they still consider *their own land*. Their attachment indeed to Palestine is unconquerable."—*Biblical Researches and Travels in Russia*, 1826.

FRANCE.

The French papers of Tuesday contain the proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies, on the debate upon the address, in answer to the royal speech on opening the session. M. Molé's speech in answer to M. Guizot, has revived the drooping spirit of the ministerialists, but there is very little doubt that the speech, as given in our foreign summary, will be voted and presented unmodified and entire. An aide-de-camp of the King excited some hilarity in the Chamber by antithetically describing it as "*respectueusement violente, et académiquement révolutionnaire.*" With respect to the alliance with England. M. Thiers observed:—

I was convinced that a foreign policy which consisted at one time of abandoning Spain, at another of neglecting England, and saying to her, when she proposed to embark in a common undertaking, which might have cemented the alliance of the two countries, that she was "too active, too hasty, too enterprising; that she wished to undertake too much at once;"—I was convinced, I say, that such a policy could not fail to cool down that alliance. I was certain that the questions which were lying dormant by our side would sooner or later start up before us, and that we should be obliged to meet and deal with them with fewer alliances—with less support in Europe.

M. Odillon Barrot was very bitter against the administration. He reproached them with having crept into power in opposition to all parliamentary principle, and by the aid of the divisions of the Chamber. He said—"I approve of the address, and of its tendency to change a dangerous situation. It fortifies our constitutional alliance, and rears our flag prouder in opposition to that of the holy alliance. It offers a useful and a respectful lesson to royalty, which ought not to be construed as an insult. It re-steeps the government in the old principle of its birth, and proclaims this in the face of Europe. It does not, indeed, promise remedies for all our griefs; but we ought not to refuse to accept partial satisfaction." So many speakers have announced their intention of addressing the Chamber on this question, that the vote will not be taken for some days.—*Atlas, Jan.* 12.

The King received at half-past 8 o'clock on Sunday evening 20th January the grand deputation of the Chamber of Deputies with the address in answer to His Majesty's speech on opening the present session of the Chambers. M. Dupin, the President, read the address, to which the King made the following reply:—

"Gentlemen,—I receive with lively satisfaction the address you present to me in the name of the Chamber of Deputies. I was deeply impressed by the impulse which led the chamber to come to me in a body when informed of the blow which has wounded me in my dearest affections. Too much overcome then to be able to express to you as I could have wished the extent to which my family and myself were touched with your participation in our grief, I now find a real consolation in telling you so, and in offering you my thanks.

"I also experience, in a high degree, the desire of expressing to you how much I appreciate the assurance you renew to me. Never was union between the powers of the State more necessary to insure to each of them the faculty of accomplishing the great objects of their institution. It is with your concurrence, that we shall succeed in protecting from all attacks those advantages which France now enjoys, and in securing for her a duration of that peace and repose which ever form the basis of public prosperity.

"In joining in your congratulations on the new glory which our brave navy has added to the French flag on the ramparts of San Juan d'Ulloa, I thank you for partaking in the happiness which I always enjoy whenever my sons are able to acquit themselves of the debt they owe to their country by fighting for France.

"I am much touched with the new testimonies and affection and confidence with which the Chamber surrounds the cradle of my grandson. It is most agreeable to me to answer this by manifesting, in my turn, all the affection I bear towards the Chamber, and how sensible I am of the good-will it expresses towards me and my family."

SPAIN.

M. Perez de Castro has accepted the office of premier, but he could not reach Madrid till the middle of January, as he was at Lisbon and in want of the means of travelling.

Reprisals and executions of unfortunate prisoners, we are sorry to say, continue in consequence of the refusal of Cabrera to consent to the arrangements of the Elliot treaty. Still the British commissary, or rather the envoy of the commissary at the army of Aragon has protested energetically against the continuance of these massacres.

The Carlists had resumed the siege of Caspe, and the division of Cabanero held for several days the Madrid road, in the direction of Calatayud, and intercepted all communication between that capital and Saragossa.

The motion for the trial of generals Cordova and Narvaez, in the Chambers, had not yet been decided.

Don Carlos was at Azcoitia on the 28th ult., and the *curè* of Jerro had surprised a Christino detachment of thirty men near Frias. Espartero had at length made a demonstration against Sesma, and Maroto was also moving in the same direction.

In an attempt to enforce a levy at a place called La Poblacion, the Christinos had been repulsed with loss; but Espartero is determined to have the recruits, and will destroy the town if the inhabitants continue to resist.—Atlas, Jan. 5.

MISCELLANEA.

The Duke of Lucca and Prince of Capua.—We (*Morning Post*) yesterday adverted to an article of the *Augsburg Gezette*, stating that his Royal Highness the Duke of Lucca had entirely failed in his endeavours towards bringing about a reconciliation between his Royal Highness the Prince of Capua and his brother, the King of Naples. We believe that the German contemporary's information is correct. The Duke Charles Louis, of Lucca, though himself displeased with the marriage recently contracted by his sister, the Princess Louisa Charlotte (widow of Prince Maximilian, of Saxony), with M. de Rossi, one of the gentlemen of his household, had come to England in hopes of effecting an amicable compromise between his two royal cousins of Naples. He flattered himself that through his friendly mediation the Prince of Capua and his consort lady might be enabled to return to the Sicilian dominions, should the latter consent to take up her residence at Naples in a private manner, with a title, rank, and establishment suitable to a morganatic marriage, like that of his Prussian Majesty's consort, the Princess of Liegnitz. Negociations to this effect were proceeding, when Louis-Philippe's rival, M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, arrived in London. To the surprise of all such as remember the rigours experienced by the Bourbons of Naples at the hands of the late Emperor of the French, the Prince of Capua was one of the first to wait upon Napoleon's nephew, the nephew also of the first, and of the widow of the second usurper of the Sicilian throne. Such a step could not fail to aggravate King Ferdinand's irritation against his brother, adopted as that step was at a time when most of the continental powers had joined with the King of the French in procuring M. L. N. Bonaparte's expulsion from Switzerland. So unexpected an incident frustrated the Duke of Lucca's conciliatory exertions; and we believe that they have not since been ressumed. We have heard it whispered also that an illustrious personage, whose own unrecognised marriage should have perhaps made him view with more indulgence the laws and customs which govern the Royal family of the Two Sicilies in such matters, has not a little contributed by his advice to delaying a reconciliation which all who wish for the tranquillity of Italy must deem highly desirable.—*Globe.*

Extraordinary Phenomenon.—A correspondent informs us (says the *Dumfries Times*) that, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, whether by means of the flood being swallowed up the some subterraneous cave or crevice, or otherwise, the chanel of the Nith, at Enterkinefoot, or Slunkford, was left so dry that a person could have walked through without wetting his stockings. This is certainly an extraordinary circumstance; and we communicate it to the public just as we have got it, not by any means vouching for the particulars, which have not reached us. The *Glasgow Argus* states, that the same extraordinary circumstance occurred on Tuesday last with regard to the Clyde. About twenty miles up from Glasgow numbers of people crossed the bed of the river without even wetting the soles of their shoes, and the fish were easily caught by the hand in shallow pools. So great was the depression of the water, that the machinery of New Lanark Mills could not be driven. It will be recollected, that, last week, the barometer stood lower than it was known to have done in the memory of man.—From the *Kelso Chronicle* we learn also, that on the same day, a similar phenomenon was observed in the river Teviot by the men in charge of Maxellhengh Mill, which is situated near to the confluence of that river with the Tweed. About six o'clock in the morning the supply of water was perceived gradually to diminish, and, by eight o'clock, it was entirely cut off. One of the men went to the head of the dam for the purpose of raising the plug, which he supposed had been let down, when, to his astonishment, he observed that the water had ceased to flow, and the bed of the river left nearly dry. In place of deep and rapid streams, a few pools only were observable, from which a number of trout were taken with the hand. The above occurrence, though singular in itself, is ascribed to the extreme frost suddenly freezing the tributary rivulets, and thus cutting off the usual supply of water; and this is the more likely to be the case, as the same phenomenon has been observed at the commencement of a severe frost, but not to the same extent for the last thirty years.—*Gore's General Advertiser.*

Scenes in the South American legislative Assemblies.—Members take their seats, having previously assembled in an ante-room, till a sufficient number is collected to constitute what is called a "sala," and by us "a house." The government secretaries or ministers have their respective places, but no vote, in the house. The president (or speaker) sits at a table on a platform raised above the level of the room. There is a bell at his right-hand, with which he tinkles to order. He has a secretary on either side of him; and one or two reporters are seated immediately under him. In some places the members speak in a sitting position, which, to an Englishman, has an awkward effect. In other places they mount up into a "tribuno," or rostrum. By the former position the graces and vehemence of action are precluded; and by the latter, not only does action become a mere studied display, but the notion of business is superseded by the expectancy of a formal oration. We cannot reconcile it to ourselves in the one case, to see a man sitting and taking his snuff-box out, during the heat of debate—himself being both the snuffer and the speaker—any more than, in the other, we can feel ourselves warmed by the over-wrought rapidity of action of a mercurial spirit, or the measured solemnity of a grave one putting forth its ebullitions from a box, of which the sides are too high for elbow-room. South American members of Parliament, in the exercise of a politeness not in use with ours, do not at once rise to speak, but preface all they have to say with a "pido la palabra;" that is, "I desire *leave* to speak." The president nods assent. His *eye* has been caught; and the honourable member proceeds in a strain that, in accordance, at first, with the modesty of his appeal, rises by degrees into such rude charges and round assertions against his opponents, as to draw from them, long before he has finished, loud and frequent interruption, much denial of premises, and motioning of the hand and head, as if to say, "You shall have an answer." This impatience often proceeds so far, not on the part of the immediate opponent alone of the speaking member, but of all who take a different view of the case, that the president is obliged to tinkle many times the bell by which he calls members to order before he can procure it; and no sooner is it procured than it is again interrupted. There are frequent calls, during the heat of debate, to the "quarto intermedio," or quarter of an hour's rest; and few subjects, indeed, are ever deemed of interest enough to warrant a prolongation of the morning sitting, which ends at two o'clock, p. m., or of the evening one, which closes at nine. In an early congress of Buenos Ayres some point was discussed of such unusual importance that at five o'clock in the afternoon the sitting had not come to a close. At this hour a worthy but rather gastronomic member rose and said:—"Gentlemen, I beg you to observe, that if we thus prolong our debates beyond our regular dinner-hour, these political discussions will, at last, land us in our graves." He was cheered by all the old doctors present, and more regular hours were thenceforward observed. Mr. Brotherton would be a well supported member in the Buenos Ayres House of Commons.—*Robertson's Letters on Paraguay.*

England and Spain.—The number of newspapers in England is about two hundred and thirty, and the annual average number of convictions for murder is thirteen or fourteen. The number of newspapers in Spain, a few years ago, was one, and the annual number of convictions for murder was upwards of twelve hundred. "A *little* learning is a dangerous thing!"

A Vienna letter mentions, as an instance of the high favour which Prince Metternich continues to enjoy at Court, that the Prince and Princess have been frequently invited to dine at the Imperial table, an honour which, in former times, was never conferred upon a subject by the Emperors of Austria.

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